

REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT
OF
IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1921

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1921

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DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

1920-21

*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc.,
Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the report of the transactions of the Department of Immigration and Colonization for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. CALDER,

Minister of Immigration and Colonization.

OTTAWA.

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REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION 1920-21

ACTING DEPUTY MINISTER, W. W. CORY

This, the fourth annual report of the department and of the second after the war, shows an increase of immigration, as compared with that of the preceding year, of 27 per cent.

The following is a comparative statement of immigrant arrivals from 1881 onward:—

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA

Period		From British Isles	From United States	From other Countries	Totals
Calendar Year	1881.....	17,033	21,822	9,136	47,991
"	1882.....	41,283	58,372	12,803	112,458
"	1883.....	45,439	78,508	9,677	133,624
"	1884.....	31,787	65,886	6,151	103,824
"	1885.....	18,591	57,506	3,072	79,169
"	1886.....	23,507	40,650	4,995	69,152
"	1887.....	31,104	41,046	12,376	84,526
"	1888.....	30,852	44,952	12,962	88,766
"	1889.....	19,384	67,896	4,320	91,600
"	1890.....	21,793	50,336	2,938	75,067
"	1891.....	22,042	52,516	7,607	82,165
"	1892.....	22,636	.....	8,360	30,996
"	1893.....	20,071	.....	9,562	29,633
"	1894.....	16,004	.....	4,825	20,829
"	1895.....	14,956	.....	3,834	18,790
"	1896.....	12,384	.....	4,451	16,835
"	1897.....	11,383	2,412	7,921	21,716
"	1898.....	11,173	9,119	11,608	31,900
"	1899.....	10,660	11,945	21,938	44,543
Six months ended June 30, 1900.....		5,141	8,543	10,211	23,895
Fiscal year ended June, 30, 1901.....		11,810	17,987	19,352	49,149
" " 1902.....		17,259	26,388	23,732	67,379
" " 1903.....		41,792	49,473	37,099	128,364
" " 1904.....		50,374	45,171	34,786	130,331
" " 1905.....		65,359	43,543	37,364	146,266
" " 1906.....		86,796	57,796	44,472	189,064
Nine months ended March 31, 1907.....		55,791	34,659	34,217	124,667
Fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.....		120,182	58,312	83,975	262,469
" " 1909.....		52,901	59,832	34,175	146,908
" " 1910.....		59,790	103,798	45,206	208,794
" " 1911.....		123,013	121,451	66,620	311,084
" " 1912.....		138,121	133,710	82,406	354,237
" " 1913.....		150,542	139,009	112,881	402,432
" " 1914.....		142,622	107,530	134,726	384,878
" " 1915.....		43,276	59,779	41,734	144,789
" " 1916.....		8,664	36,937	2,936	48,537
" " 1917.....		8,282	61,389	5,703	75,374
" " 1918.....		3,178	71,314	4,582	79,074
" " 1919.....		9,914	40,715	7,073	57,702
" " 1920.....		59,603	49,656	8,077	117,336
" " 1921.....		74,262	48,059	26,156	148,477

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BRITISH IMMIGRATION

Immigrant arrivals from the United Kingdom; during the fiscal year 1920-21, numbered 74,262, as compared with 59,603 in the preceding year, an increase of 25 per cent.

CONTINENTAL IMMIGRATION

The total number of arrivals of immigrants from continental countries, during last fiscal year, was 26,156, as against 8,077 during the previous year. This increase is 224 per cent.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION

A slight decrease of 3 per cent is shown in immigration from the United States, as compared with that of the fiscal year 1919-20; 48,059 as against 49,656.

TOTAL IMMIGRATION

Immigration from all sources gives a total of 148,477; for 1919-20, the entire immigration was 117,336. This increase is 27 per cent.

IMMIGRATION INSPECTION

Three reports dealing with immigration inspection will be included, and it will be noted that inspectors at border ports are not only keeping up their record of past years, but are rather increasing their vigilance, so that intending settlers meet the requirements of the law and regulations. During 1919-20, 69,401 persons presented themselves for admission to Canada, at border ports, of whom 19,745 were rejected; this number is 28 per cent. For 1920-21, 68,190 persons sought admission, of whom 20,131 were rejected; this is 30 per cent.

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION

The usual report of British immigrant children unaccompanied by parents or guardians will be included, and it is gratifying to note that this important branch of immigration became, during the past year, more active than in the period of the war, and the year immediately following. Increased effort on the part of overseas and Canadian officers engaged in securing for this country such a desirable addition to the population has been noticeable.

PUBLICITY

The Publicity Bureau, added to the department during the year 1918-19, with a Director of Publicity at Ottawa and a Director, Bureau of Publicity and Information, at Winnipeg, gives us, as in the year 1919-20, two reports which greatly enhance the value of this publication.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION

Chinese immigration, for the year 1920-21, shows an increase over the preceding year of 2,435, as compared with 544; the total for 1918-19 was 4,333. The average of Chinese arrivals, per year, for the period 1910-11 to 1919-20, ten years, was 3,187.

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while the total for the past year was 2,435: it will, therefore, be seen that during the past year a decrease of 23 per cent is shown, as compared with that of the average for each of the ten preceding years.

Japanese immigration dropped from 711 in 1919-20 to 532 in the past year. The average, per year, for the ten years preceding 1920-21 was 719; so that the falling off during the past year, as compared with the average, is found to be 26 per cent.

Hindoo immigration to Canada has practically ceased, only 10 having arrived in the last year. During the last ten years, only 107 arrived, an average of about 10 yearly.

1910-11				1911-12			
Total		Male		Total		Male	
1910-11	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1911-12	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1912-13	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1913-14	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1914-15	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1915-16	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1916-17	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1917-18	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1918-19	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1919-20	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1920-21	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1921-22	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1922-23	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1923-24	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1924-25	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1925-26	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1926-27	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1927-28	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1928-29	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1929-30	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1930-31	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1931-32	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1932-33	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1933-34	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1934-35	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1935-36	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1936-37	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1937-38	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1938-39	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1939-40	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1940-41	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1941-42	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1942-43	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1943-44	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1944-45	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1945-46	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1946-47	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1947-48	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1948-49	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1949-50	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1950-51	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1951-52	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1952-53	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1953-54	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1954-55	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1955-56	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1956-57	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1957-58	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1958-59	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1959-60	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1960-61	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1961-62	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1962-63	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1963-64	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1964-65	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1965-66	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1966-67	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1967-68	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1968-69	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1969-70	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1970-71	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1971-72	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1972-73	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1973-74	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1974-75	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1975-76	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1976-77	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1977-78	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1978-79	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1979-80	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1980-81	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1981-82	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1982-83	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1983-84	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1984-85	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1985-86	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1986-87	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1987-88	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1988-89	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1989-90	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1990-91	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1991-92	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1992-93	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1993-94	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1994-95	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1995-96	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1996-97	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1997-98	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1998-99	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
1999-00	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2000-01	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2001-02	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2002-03	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2003-04	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2004-05	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2005-06	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2006-07	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2007-08	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2008-09	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2009-10	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2010-11	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2011-12	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2012-13	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2013-14	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2014-15	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2015-16	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2016-17	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2017-18	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2018-19	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2019-20	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2020-21	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2021-22	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2022-23	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2023-24	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2024-25	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2025-26	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2026-27	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2027-28	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2028-29	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2029-30	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2030-31	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2031-32	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2032-33	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2033-34	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2034-35	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2035-36	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2036-37	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2037-38	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
2030							

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REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER, W. D. SCOTT

SUMMARY for the Fiscal Year 1920-21

Per ocean travel—			
Quebec..		65,969	
St. John..		16,676	
Halifax..		10,282	
Vancouver..		2,215	
Victoria..		1,016	
North Sydney..		901	
New York..	3,021		
Boston..	311		
Philadelphia..	25		
Portland..	2	3,359	100,418
From the United States..			48,059
Total..			148,477

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Immigration to Canada, via Ocean Ports, by months, for the Fiscal Year 1920-21, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1919-20

	1919-20				1920-21			
	Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren	Totals	Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren	Totals
April.....	646	2,093	1,005	3,744	3,230	2,548	1,185	6,963
May.....	717	2,838	1,444	4,999	5,787	5,661	2,810	14,258
June.....	652	1,662	792	3,106	4,790	4,596	2,238	11,624
July.....	1,029	3,862	1,736	6,627	4,984	4,900	2,476	12,360
August.....	961	6,556	2,494	10,011	3,767	4,104	2,043	9,914
September.....	1,230	5,326	2,011	8,567	3,973	3,422	1,728	9,123
October.....	2,471	5,564	2,308	10,343	4,716	3,965	2,226	10,907
November.....	1,294	2,857	1,151	5,302	3,327	2,852	1,406	7,585
December.....	1,188	2,121	843	4,152	2,637	1,600	836	5,073
January.....	853	1,247	454	2,554	1,105	894	503	2,502
February.....	934	1,214	498	2,646	1,507	1,212	673	3,392
March.....	2,203	2,315	1,111	5,629	3,224	2,321	1,172	6,717
Totals.....	14,178	37,655	15,847	67,680	43,047	38,075	19,296	100,418

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Immigration from the United States to Canada, by months, for the Fiscal Year 1920-21, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1919-20

	1919-20				1920-21			
	Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren	Totals	Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren	Totals
April.....	4,055	1,702	1,767	7,524	3,556	1,426	1,342	6,324
May.....	2,636	1,394	1,168	5,198	3,004	1,304	1,045	5,353
June.....	2,499	1,262	946	4,707	2,686	1,137	897	4,720
July.....	2,393	1,175	882	4,450	2,464	1,050	787	4,301
August.....	3,156	1,081	912	5,149	4,025	1,052	761	5,838
September.....	2,705	1,165	982	4,852	2,634	903	690	4,227
October.....	2,064	1,078	927	4,069	2,136	968	841	3,945
November.....	1,303	759	710	2,772	1,847	791	624	3,262
December.....	1,051	607	491	2,149	1,101	593	416	2,110
January.....	898	469	298	1,665	879	506	366	1,751
February.....	1,062	508	381	1,951	1,061	516	359	1,936
March.....	2,872	1,151	1,147	5,170	2,368	1,056	868	4,292
Totals.....	26,694	12,351	10,611	49,656	27,761	11,302	8,996	48,059

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Total Immigration to Canada, by months, for the Fiscal Year 1920-21, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1919-20

	1919-20				1920-21			
	Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren	Totals	Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren	Totals
April.....	4,701	3,795	2,772	11,268	6,786	3,974	2,527	13,287
May.....	3,353	4,232	2,612	10,197	8,791	6,965	3,855	19,611
June.....	3,151	2,924	1,738	7,813	7,476	5,733	3,135	16,344
July.....	3,422	5,037	2,618	11,077	7,448	5,950	3,263	16,661
August.....	4,117	7,637	3,406	15,160	7,792	5,156	2,804	15,752
September.....	3,935	6,491	2,993	13,419	6,607	4,325	2,418	13,350
October.....	4,535	6,642	3,235	14,412	6,852	4,933	3,067	14,852
November.....	2,597	3,616	1,861	8,074	5,174	3,643	2,030	10,847
December.....	2,239	2,728	1,334	6,301	3,738	2,193	1,252	7,183
January.....	1,751	1,716	752	4,219	1,984	1,400	869	4,253
February.....	1,996	1,722	879	4,597	2,568	1,728	1,032	5,328
March.....	5,075	3,466	2,258	10,799	5,592	3,377	2,040	11,009
Totals.....	40,872	50,006	26,458	117,336	70,808	49,377	28,292	148,477

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Total Immigration to Canada, by Ports, for the Fiscal Year 1920-21, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1919-20

	1919-20				1920-21			
	Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren	Totals	Males	Fe- males	Chil- dren	Totals
Quebec.....	6,254	21,738	9,133	37,125	27,435	25,784	12,750	65,969
St. John.....	3,943	6,561	2,949	13,453	7,685	6,032	2,959	16,676
Halifax.....	1,637	6,917	2,607	11,161	4,337	3,913	2,032	10,282
Vancouver.....	404	153	117	674	1,676	219	320	2,215
Victoria.....	353	399	82	834	573	340	103	1,016
North Sydney.....	85	190	139	414	136	396	369	901
United States ports (New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Port- land).....	1,502	1,697	820	4,019	1,205	1,391	763	3,359
From the United States.....	26,694	12,351	10,611	49,656	27,761	11,302	8,996	48,059
Totals.....	40,872	50,006	26,458	117,336	70,808	49,377	28,292	148,477

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SEX, Occupation and Destination of Total Immigrant Arrivals in Canada, for the
Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1921

	Via Ocean Ports	From the United States	Totals
Sex—			
Males.....	43,047	27,761	70,808
Females.....	38,075	11,302	49,377
Children.....	19,296	8,996	28,292
Totals.....	100,418	48,059	148,477
Trade or Occupation—			
Farmers and Farm Labourers—			
Males.....	15,604	11,122	26,726
Females.....	4,085	2,980	7,065
Children.....	4,027	3,645	7,672
General Labourers—			
Males.....	6,736	5,345	12,081
Females.....	1,920	1,166	3,086
Children.....	1,206	908	2,114
Mechanics—			
Males.....	9,217	6,234	15,451
Females.....	4,171	1,244	5,415
Children.....	2,297	1,135	3,432
Traders, etc.—			
Males.....	3,916	1,917	5,833
Females.....	1,973	820	2,793
Children.....	513	375	888
Miners—			
Males.....	1,591	427	2,018
Females.....	303	58	361
Children.....	348	59	407
Female Servants.....	9,432	1,010	10,442
Not Classified—			
Males.....	5,983	2,716	8,699
Females.....	16,191	4,024	20,215
Children.....	10,905	2,874	13,779
Destination—			
Nova Scotia.....	3,217	951	4,168
New Brunswick.....	866	1,017	1,883
Prince Edward Island.....	49	253	302
Quebec.....	14,019	7,081	21,100
Ontario.....	49,103	13,469	62,572
Manitoba.....	8,289	4,360	12,649
Saskatchewan.....	7,335	6,057	13,392
Alberta.....	7,097	10,684	17,781
British Columbia.....	10,439	4,078	14,517
Yukon Territory.....	4	109	113

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Total Immigration to Canada, by Nationalities, for the Fiscal Year 1920-21, compared with that of the Fiscal Year 1919-20, showing Increase or Decrease of each Nationality

	1919-20	1920-21	Increase	Decrease
English	45,173	47,687	2,514	
Irish	2,751	6,284	3,533	
Scottish	10,907	19,248	8,341	
Welsh	682	943	261	
Total British	59,513	74,162	14,649	
African, South	2	40	38	
Albanian		1	1	
Argentinian	2	4	2	
Australian	88	90	2	
Austro-Hungarian—				
Austrian, N.E.S.	5	21	16	
Bohemian	3			3
Hungarian, N.E.S.		23	23	
Belgian	1,532	1,645	113	
Bermudian	1			
Bulgarian	1			
Chilian	2			2
Chinese	544	2,437	1,893	
Cuban	1			1
Czechoslovak	2			2
Dutch	1	208	207	
French	154	597	443	
German—	1,584	861		723
German, N.E.S.				
Bavarian	12	136	124	
Prussian		1	1	
Greek	39	357	318	
Hebrew—				
Hebrew, N.E.S.	32	920	888	
" Austrian		1	1	
" Polish	26	1,600	1,574	
" Russian	48	242	194	
Hindoo		10	10	
Italian	1,165	3,880	2,715	
Jamaican	3	18	15	
Japanese	711	532		179
Jugo-Slav		80	80	
Luxemburg	16	16		
Maltese	407	140		265
Marion		1	1	
Negro	61	144	83	
Newfoundland	443	1,042	599	
New Zealand	31	40	9	
Persian		1	1	
Polish—				
Polish, N.E.S.	6	3,926	3,920	
" Austrian		1	1	
" Russian	7	65	58	
Portuguese	3	4	1	
Roumanian	21	939	918	
Russian				
Russian, N.E.S.	51	1,077	1,026	
Finnish	44	1,401	1,357	
Scandinavian—				
Danish	233	511	278	
Icelandic	11	50	39	
Norwegian	179	424	245	
Swedish	241	715	474	
Serbian	12			12
Spanish	15	202	187	
Swiss	100	235	135	

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Total Immigration to Canada, etc.—*Concluded*

	1919-20	1920-21	Increase	Decrease
Turkish—				
Turkish, N.E.S.....	1	8	7	
Arabian		8	8	
Armenian	10	85	75	
Egyptian		9	9	
Syrian	18	443	425	
Ukrainian		491	491	
U.S.A. Citizens, via ocean ports	55	110	55	
West Indian	62	110	48	
Total Continental, etc	8,077	26,156	18,079	
From the United States	49,656	48,059		1,597
Total immigration	117,336	148,477	31,141	

ARRIVALS AT OCEAN PORTS

During the fiscal year 1920-21, there arrived, via Canadian and United States ocean ports, 235,976 passengers, of whom 27,611 travelled saloon and 208,365 steerage. Of the saloon passengers, 20,112 were destined to Canada and 7,499 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers, 180,550 were for Canada and 27,815 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 61,767 returned Canadians and 18,365 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 100,418 souls, which together with the 48,059 settlers from the United States, brings the total immigration to 148,477, an increase, as compared with that of the preceding fiscal year, of 31,141 persons.

The following further statistical information will be of interest: Table I deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers; table II, with the total arrivals of steerage passengers; table III, with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada; and tables IV and V give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

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TABLE I.—Nationality and Sex of Saloon Passengers, arriving at Ocean Ports, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1921

	Canada				United States				Canada and United States			
	Males	Females	Children	Totals	Males	Females	Children	Totals	Males	Females	Children	Totals
African, South	1	2	1	4	5	2	2	9	6	4	3	13
Argentinian		1		1						1		1
Australian.....	4	3	1	8	54	48	8	110	58	51	9	118
Austro-Hungarian—												
Austrian	1			1	4	3		7	5	3		8
Hungarian					1			1	1			1
Belgian	2	5		7	1	2		3	3	7		10
Bermudian.....	3	7	1	11	2	1		3	5	8	1	14
Chinese					7	1	2	10	7	1	2	10
Corean					1	1	4	6	1	1	4	6
Cuban		3		4					1	3		4
Czecho-Slovak	2	1		3	4			4	6	1		7
Dutch	2	7	1	10	28	3	1	32	30	10	2	42
French.....	53	51	26	130	37	38	6	81	90	89	32	211
German.....	1	4	1	6	6	5	3	14	7	9	4	20
Great Britain and Ireland—												
English.....	282	332	110	724	367	180	39	586	649	512	149	1,310
Irish.....	38	45	13	96	38	17	8	63	76	62	21	159
Scotch	96	54	30	180	63	37	12	112	159	91	42	292
Welsh.....	7	7	3	17	6	5		11	13	12	3	28
Greek	5	5	1	11	6			6	11	5	1	17
Hebrew—												
Hebrew, N.E.S.					9	3	5	17	9	3	5	17
" Polish..					3	1		4	3	1		4
" Russian..	1			1	13	4	2	19	14	4	2	20
Hindoo					2			2	2			2
Italian	18	16	2	36	5	4		9	23	20	2	45
Jamaican	18	40	9	67					18	40	9	67
Japanese.....	8	5	2	15	70	16	4	90	78	21	6	105
Jugo-Slav					3			3	3			3
Maltese.....	1			1	1			1	2			2
Mexican.....	1	1		2	1	1		2	2	2		4
Negro	5	20	3	28	3	11	3	17	8	31	6	45
Newfoundland.....	196	342	226	764	538	786	172	1,496	734	1,128	398	2,260
New Zealand.....	2	2	3	7	25	18	2	45	27	20	5	52
Persian					1			1	1			1
Polish	3	6	4	13	11	3		14	14	9	4	27
Portuguese..					5	6		11	5	6		11
Roumanian	2			2	1	1		2	3	1		4
Russian—												
Russian, N.E.S..	2	1		3	41	24	3	68	43	25	3	71
Finnish					3	2		5	3	2		5
Scandinavian—												
Danish	1			1	18	6	3	27	19	6	3	28
Norwegian	3	2		5	14	1	1	16	17	3	1	21
Swedish	3	2		5	12	8	9	29	15	10	9	34
Spanish	1			1	29	10	8	47	30	10	8	48
Swiss	7	5	3	15	11	5		16	18	10	3	31
Turkish—												
Turkish, N.E.S.					1			1	1			1
Arabian.....	1	2		3					1	2		3
Armenian					3	1	1	5	3	1	1	5
Egyptian					1			1	1			1
Syrian	1	2	3	6	7	6		13	8	8	3	19
U.S.A. Citizens.....	18	9	4	31	1,976	1,438	524	3,938	1,994	1,447	528	3,969
Venezuelan					3	4	1	8	3	4	1	8
West Indian	19	24	2	45	32	65	5	102	51	89	7	147
Returned Canadian..	5,081	3,103	907	9,091					5,081	3,103	907	9,091
Tourist.....	4,710	3,258	789	8,757	263	127	42	432	4,973	3,385	831	9,189
Totals.....	10,600	7,367	2,145	20,112	3,735	2,894	870	7,499	14,335	10,261	3,015	27,611

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TABLE II.—Nationality and Sex of Steerage Passengers, arriving at Ocean Ports, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1921

	Canada				United States				Canada and United States			
	Males	Females	Children	Totals	Males	Females	Children	Totals	Males	Females	Children	Totals
African, South...	21	23	19	63	5	2	1	8	26	25	20	71
Albanian.....	2	2	1	6	35	12	10	57	38	14	11	63
Argentinian	1		3	4					1		3	4
Australian.....	29	23	38	90	80	69	21	170	109	92	59	260
Austro-Hungarian-												
Austrian	2	16	8	26	9	7		16	11	23	8	42
Hungarian	8	12	3	23	14	29	12	55	22	41	17	78
Belgian	708	610	327	1,645	165	125	64	354	873	735	391	1,999
Bermudian	1	6	1	8					1	6	1	8
Brazilian					9			9	9			9
Bulgarian		3	1	4	2			2	2	3	1	6
Chinese	2,001	135	299	2,435					2,001	135	299	2,435
Cuban					3			3	3			3
Czecho-Slovak ...	190	90	28	308	78	127	50	255	268	217	78	563
Dutch	361	147	87	595	33	13	8	54	394	160	95	649
French.....	373	343	145	861	39	34	3	76	412	377	148	937
German												
German, N.E.S	31	71	34	136	15	14	8	37	46	85	42	173
Bavarian	1			1					1			1
Great Britain and												
Ireland												
English.....	17,999	19,624	10,064	47,687	1,235	1,269	467	2,971	19,234	20,893	10,531	50,658
Irish	3,080	2,502	802	6,384	191	180	38	409	3,271	2,682	840	6,793
Scotch.....	7,766	7,872	3,610	19,248	511	577	234	1,352	8,307	8,449	3,844	20,600
Welsh	399	375	169	943	53	44	7	104	452	419	176	1,047
Greek.....	154	137	66	357	313	53	28	394	467	190	94	751
Hebrew -												
Hebrew, N.E.S.	331	384	205	920	68	50	26	150	399	440	231	1,070
" Aus-												
trian	1			1					1			1
" Polish.	443	633	524	1,600	95	131	88	314	538	764	612	1,914
" Russian	132	69	41	242	32	29	14	75	164	98	55	317
Hindoo	7	2	1	10	6			6	13	2	1	16
Italian.....	2,492	946	442	3,880	6,655	1,350	421	8,426	9,147	2,226	863	12,306
Jamaican	12	6		18					12	6		18
Japanese	145	338	49	532	26	10	2	38	171	348	51	570
Jugo-Slav	31	40	18	89	362	295	179	836	393	335	197	925
Luxemburg.....	11	3	2	16	3	1		4	14	4	2	20
Maltese	55	44	41	140	11	1		12	66	45	41	152
Mexican	1			1	3			3	4			4
Negro	72	61	11	144	268	254	48	570	340	315	59	714
Newfoundland	218	439	385	1,042	585	187	92	864	803	626	477	1,906
New Zealand	12	19		40	51	36	18	105	63	55	27	145
Persian	1			1	1	4		5	2	4		6
Polish -												
Polish, N.E.S...	1,633	1,404	958	3,995	356	518	296	1,170	1,989	1,922	1,254	5,165
" Austrian	1			1					1			1
" Russian	49	10	6	65		3	3	6	49	13	9	71
Portuguese.		2	1	4	12	3		15	12	6	1	19
Roumanian	312	392	235	969	179	147	73	399	521	539	308	1,368
Russian												
Russian, N.E.S	764	210	103	1,077	180	146	86	412	944	356	189	1,489
Finnish.....	957	299	145	1,401	29	91	33	153	986	390	178	1,554
Scandinavian -												
Danish	379	84	48	511	36	12	4	52	415	96	52	563
Icelandic.	19	17	14	50	4	8	3	15	23	25	17	65
Norwegian	252	118	59	429	55	11	7	73	307	129	66	502
Swedish ...	516	137	62	715	58	18	3	79	574	155	65	794
Spanish	179	12	11	202	267	7	7	281	446	19	18	483
Swiss	154	61	20	235	56	33	15	104	210	94	35	339

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TABLE II.—Nationality and Sex of Steerage Passengers, etc.—*Concluded*

	Canada				United States				Canada and United States			
	Males	Females	Children	Totals	Males	Females	Children	Totals	Males	Females	Children	Totals
Turkish—												
Turkish, N.E.S.	6		2	8	13	5	2	20	19	5	4	28
Arabian.....	3	2	2	7	9	4	3	16	12	4	5	24
Armenian.....	30	48	7	85	98	106	40	244	128	154	47	329
Egyptian.....	5	1	3	9					7	1	2	9
Syrian.....	160	174	100	443	104	82	57	244	264	257	16	687
Ukrainian.....	432	37	21	491	17	15	7	37	447	50	31	528
U.S.A. Citizens..	28	38	44	110	1,019	770	449	2,238	1,047	808	493	2,348
West Indian.....	40	54	10	110	214	216	38	468	260	270	48	578
Total Immigra- tion	43,047	38,077	19,200	100,418	13,690	7,105	2,965	23,760	56,737	45,182	22,261	124,178
Returned Cana- dian . . .	30,910	19,126	11,731	61,767					30,910	19,126	11,731	61,767
Tourist.....	14,270	3,229	800	18,365	2,315	1,194	546	4,055	16,585	4,423	1,412	22,420
Totals.....	88,227	60,430	31,893	180,550	16,005	8,299	3,511	27,815	104,232	68,729	35,404	208,365

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TABLE III.—Monthly Arrivals of Immigrants, for Canada, by Nationalities, at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1921

	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
African, South..	5	5	10	12	9	3	2	7	4	1		5	63
Albanian				1	1			4					6
Argentinian ..		1								3			4
Australian.....	8	22	12	2	8	16	1	13	3	1	1	3	90
Austro-Hungarian—													
Austrian		6	1	3			13			1	1	1	26
Hungarian..							6	11	6				23
Belgian	52	514	269	178	108	77	158	124	42	13	47	63	1,645
Bermudian		5					2				1		8
Bulgarian			2				2						4
Chinese..	35	65	27	79	78	111	176	262	373	304	600	325	2,435
Czecho-Slovak....	1	2	4	24	11	41	80	42	67	13	8	15	308
Dutch	4	140	135	39	21	82	28	64	13	2	11	56	595
French	89	151	101	68	123	102	73	32	46	19	28	29	861
German—													
German, N.E.S..		4	3	5	12	12	22	42	9	6	14	7	136
Bavarian					1								1
Great Britain and													
Ireland —													
English	4,106	8,245	6,058	6,991	4,631	4,121	4,801	2,771	1,209	739	836	3,179	47,687
Irish	524	924	793	947	583	644	695	399	144	119	101	511	6,384
Scotch.....	1,522	3,096	2,886	2,404	2,097	1,557	2,019	1,456	582	127	427	1,075	19,248
Welsh	77	146	107	130	93	83	87	69	33	2	16	100	943
Greek.....	12	5	13	4	68	29	72	30	59	24	27	14	357
Hebrew—													
Hebrew, N.E.S.		2	15	15	70	42	40	54	28	31	433	190	920
" Austrian..				1									1
" Polish.....	14	96	151	39	240	128	93	80	47	27	272	413	1,600
" Russian..	1	6	2	28	15	23	23	12	22	25	17	68	242
Hindoo						1	7		1		1		10
Italian.....	176	183	176	292	544	413	605	475	609	125	153	129	3,880
Jamaican	3	10		1		3		1					18
Japanese	77	54	48	36	64	25	21	49	33	34	33	58	532
Jugo-Slav			2	3	8	9	13	18	18	11	1	6	89
Luxemburg.....		6		1		6	2	1					16
Maltese		9	19	40	3	25	25	5	14				140
Mexican						1							1
Negro.....	9	19	4	4	30	46	11	11	4		3	3	144
Newfoundland..	47	75	113	108	97	176	208	116	65	5	4	28	1,042
New Zealand.....	3	2	4	9	3	5	1	3	1		3	6	40
Persian.		1											1
Polish—													
Polish, N.E.S.	16	86	245	406	418	553	604	570	524	346	133	94	3,995
" Austrian.....		1											1
" Russian.....		2	2	6	1	21	3	10	20				65
Portuguese					4								4
Roumanian.....	5	9	18	24	77	84	135	166	173	174	50	54	969
Russian—													
Russian, N.E.S..	5	10	11	46	80	115	228	183	269	77	15	38	1,077
Finnish.....	9	19	49	70	121	206	202	157	346	178	24	20	1,401
Scandinavian—													
Danish.....	47	59	67	44	53	41	45	18	37	17	18	65	511
Icelandic	1					31		15			1	2	50
Norwegian.....	24	75	59	74	50	21	30	21	26	6	13	30	429
Swedish.....	54	108	57	56	59	72	64	56	48	30	41	70	715
Spanish	2	2	51	37	34	25	25	1	24	1			202
Swiss	21	44	26	16	14	12	15	27	20	3	8	29	235
Turkish—													
Turkish, N.E.S.				1	2	5							8
Arabian			3	3						2			8
Armenian	1		2		8	7	21	4	4	6	19	13	85
Egyptian						3		6					9
Syrian.	7	33	55	90	49	45	55	31	30	14	24	10	443
Ukrainian						80	159	125	114	8	5		491
U.S.A. Citizens...	2	9	12	18	13	19	14	13	1		1	8	110
West Indian	4	7	12	5	13	2	21	31	5	8	2		110
Totals	6,963	14,258	11,624	12,360	9,914	9,123	10,907	7,585	5,073	2,502	3,392	6,717	100,418

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TABLE IV.—Monthly Arrivals of Immigrants, for Canada, by Occupation and Destination, at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1921

	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Agriculturists.....	2,483	4,129	3,192	3,284	1,873	1,795	1,845	953	800	342	418	2,596	23,716
General labourers	651	1,260	987	1,169	988	1,027	1,286	877	718	237	285	439	9,892
Mechanics.....	847	2,246	1,788	1,945	1,551	1,662	1,844	1,490	986	293	358	675	17,685
Clerks, traders, etc.....	253	738	580	675	565	522	670	623	467	342	601	380	6,402
Miners.....	152	246	177	242	271	308	254	308	114	25	37	48	2,242
Female servants..	700	1,468	1,184	1,129	978	808	958	746	324	236	304	597	9,432
Not classified.....	1,877	4,171	3,716	3,976	3,688	3,001	4,070	2,528	1,658	1,029	1,389	1,976	33,079
Totals.....	6,963	14,258	11,624	12,360	9,914	9,123	10,907	7,585	5,073	2,502	3,392	6,717	100,418
Maritime Provin- ces.....	381	459	412	529	364	459	487	337	288	115	93	208	4,132
Quebec ..	401	1,515	1,365	1,591	1,317	1,598	2,006	1,591	942	499	561	633	14,019
Ontario ..	3,698	7,155	5,979	6,143	5,088	4,655	5,742	3,663	2,505	957	1,252	2,866	49,103
Manitoba	848	1,465	1,116	1,075	791	641	582	372	210	176	219	744	8,289
Saskatchewan..	810	1,167	914	866	666	535	521	345	233	203	225	850	7,335
Alberta	661	1,161	856	954	701	523	516	441	28	146	192	666	7,097
British Columbia	764	1,332	982	1,202	987	712	1,053	836	615	406	800	750	10,439
Yukon Territory		4											4
Totals.....	6,963	14,258	11,624	12,360	9,914	9,123	10,907	7,585	5,073	2,502	3,392	6,717	100,418

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TABLE V.—Nationality, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals.

	Sex				Farmers and Farm labourers			General Labourers			Trade or Mechanics		
	Adult Males	Adult Females	Children under 14	Totals	Males	Females	Children	Males	Females	Children	Males	Females	Children
African, South	21	23	19	63	10	3	5	1			2	1	1
Albanian	3	2	1	6				1					
Argentinian	1		3	4				1					
Australian	29	23	38	90	10	3	18	1			6	1	6
Austro-Hungarian—													
Austrian	2	16	8	26		1	2						
Hungarian	8	12	3	23		1		1			2	1	
Belgian	708	610	327	1,645	485	234	178	52	17	6	72	43	15
Bermudian	1		1	2							1		
Bulgarian		3	1	4									
Chinese	2,001	135	299	2,435	2			1					
Czechoslovak	190	90	28	308	35	10	9	50	4	2	61	7	
Dutch	361	147	87	595	21	49	47	9	3	4	29	19	7
French	373	343	145	861	173	54	26	26	4	3	56	34	13
German—													
German, N.E.S.	31	71	34	136	12	13	10	12	1		1	4	1
Bavarian	1			1									
Great Britain and Ireland—													
English	17,999	19,624	10,064	47,687	7,812	2,341	2,535	2,022	811	605	4,111	2,323	1,245
Irish	3,080	2,502	802	6,384	1,450	231	167	500	130	65	493	215	94
Scotch	7,766	7,872	3,610	19,248	2,600	530	572	995	321	251	2,367	961	667
Welsh	500	375	16	943	181	51	32	32	6	2	67	27	15
Greek	154	137	66	357	11	1	1	52	13	6	35	2	1
Hebrew—													
Hebrew, N.E.S.	331	384	205	920	50	33	18	58	6	1	79	41	19
" American	1			1									
" Polish	44	633	524	1,600	49	19	25	93	29	21	11	61	8
" Russian	132	69	41	242	18	3	2	17		1	41	7	9
Hindoo		2	1	3									
Italian	2,492	94	442	3,880	423	70	27	1,436	219	85	288	49	11
Jamaican	12	6		18				3					
Japanese	145	338	49	532	5	45	9	34	164	18	3	9	2
Jugo-Slav	31	40	18	89	7	2	4	5	4	2		4	2
Korean	11	3		16	6	3	2	4			1		
Maltese	55	44	41	140	7			26	3	2	8		8
Mexican	1			1									
Norwegian	72	61	11	144	1	1		50	1	1	5	1	
Newfoundland	218	439	385	1,042	1	2	2	142	55	67	4	20	16
New Zealand	1	1		2		1	2	1					
Polish													
Polish, N.E.S.	1,633	1,404	658	3,905	218	89	81	311	55	1	619	185	76
" American	1			1									
" Russian	4	10		65	7	1		4			1		
Portuguese			1	1									
Romanian	4	392		969		47	33		14	7	6	56	18
Russian													
Russian, N.E.S.	794	239	103	1,077	132	25	31	101	11			36	12
" American	957	200	145	1,402	77	74	62	151	15	6	1	5	1
Scandinavian													
Danish	373	84	48	505	240	51	27	55			25	2	
Finnish	1	17	14	32	1	1	3	1			1		
Norwegian	252	118	59	429	161	47	37	38	2		9	3	2
Swedish	516	137	62	715	333	57	65	89			1		1
Swiss	1		11	20			1	1			7	1	1
Syrian	160		20	235	1	11	2	6			1		1
Turkish													
Turkish, N.E.S.				8	1			1			1		
" American				8					1	2	6		1
" British		48		85	5			19	5		1		
" French		1	3	4				1	1		1		
" Italian	1	174	106	185		11		27		1	1	17	3
" Japanese	1			1				77			1		
" Korean		38		11									
" U.S.A. Citizens				11									
" West Indians	1		10	11	2			28	1		1		
TOTAL	41,617	33,075	15,222	90,014	11,156	4,082	4,027	6,739	1,400	1,200	8,217	4,171	2,297

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for Canada, at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1921

Occupation										Destination									
Clerks, Traders, etc.			Miners			Female Servants	Not Classified			Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory
Males	Females	Children	Males	Females	Children		Males	Females	Children										
4	1						4	10	13	1			7	30	3		7	6	
							2	2	3				2	4					
2		1					10	17	13	1	1		9	14	7	9	8	40	
	1						2	2	6	1			7	5	3	6	4		
1	1	1					4	4	2				14	4		5			
11	9	2	29	11	8	73	59	223	118	86	3		327	646	318	103	122	40	
	1					4		1	1				3	4		1			
								3	1					4					
1,445	57	76					553	78	223	2			56	117	45	71	76	2,065	
8	1					28	36	40	17	8			95	122	10	34	36	3	
12	6	2	64	1		15	38	60	27	73	1		60	212	69	55	104	21	
14	6		30	15	20	38	74	192	83	95	2		335	133	100	80	72	44	
1	2						5	43	23				25	22	22	47	17	5	
							1							1					
940	970	196	730	154	157	4,607	2,383	8,418	5,325	1,284	463	30	4,873	25,113	3,933	3,894	3,740	4,353	4
235	167	21	25	2	1	861	347	896	454	99	41		779	3,454	733	431	369	478	
598	529	96	470	84	133	2,427	750	3,026	1,891	354	141	18	2,158	9,782	1,996	1,404	1,383	2,012	
19	18	4	47	9	15	79	55	185	101	38			70	404	61	9	145	123	
15	8	1	3			10	38	103	57	2	2		123	108	4	2	14	12	
49	16	11				74	95	214	156	4	3		433	348	74	28	24	6	
1													1						
40	15	4				86	148	423	436	16	16		344	1,080	62	52	29	1	
17	6					7	39	44	29	6	10		101	103	16	3	1	2	
								2	1					1				9	
29	6	3	132	12	5	131	184	459	311	175	22		606	2,320	94	48	244	371	
						5	1	1		1			7		1				
16	30	8		2		1	33	84	12					5		2	11	514	
1			3			10	10	20	10	3			9	53	5	10	5	4	
													5			2			
1	2					6	13	27	31	3	6		6	11	1		2		
1													1						
2						4	14	9	10	61	2		40	40			1		
2			10	7	4	221	20	135	296	70	51	1	124	10	1		9		
	3	1				1	4	13	6	1			3	1	2	3	4	16	
							1								1				
184	40	32	1	2	3	261	297	775	736	29	15		1,093	2,186	239	278		21	
			1											1					
			1			1	11			1				17		1		1	
								3	1				4						
58	27	25	1			85	8	18	152	3	5		514	173	75	162	37		
75	10	4	3			32	15	96	52	8	19		623	275	51	64	29	17	
1			8	1		77	200	123	73	2	2		133	1,121	13	13	57	59	
11			1				48	22	21	22	17		93		93	85	116	17	
						11		5	11				1					1	
1	1		1	1		32	39	52	17	7	2		28	50	48	122	10		
9	2					57	44	35	22	9	4		79	156	104	146	123	100	
3			42			1		4	5	57			84	37	9		1		
8	1			1	2	18	24	20	12	4			64	58	21	50	23	15	
							3		2				4	3			1		
2	1						1						3	3	2				
								25	4				11	73			1		
							2						3	6					
42	26	24				34	36	80	72	6	13		280	123	11		4	1	
	1		1			5	76	17	17	3	2		288	100	10	8	5		
	4	1		1		7	9	16	36	9	4		12		2	7		12	
	1					41	8	7	10	37	8		44	10	1		1		
3,916	1,973	513	1,551	303	348	9,432	5,983	16,111	11,907	3,217	866	49	14,019	71,100	8,289	7,335	7,097	10,439	4

STATEMENT of Rejections, by Causes and Nationalities, at Ocean Ports, from December, 1902, to March 31, 1921

		Fiscal Year																		Totals		
		1902-1903	1903-1904	1904-1905	1905-1906	1906-1907	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921		
<i>By Causes</i>																						
	16		13	39	21	58	60	42	101	53	28	76	58	4	8	1			9	13	603	
																		2		4	4	
			12	1	61	181	87	98	122	112	80	102		56	17	4	11	4	1	9	956	
						23		33	28	3								1	1		92	
			1	6	7	17	6	9	10	5	4	3	2	4			1		3	11	93	
										6											6	
				1		85	67	34	1,038	246	204	991	452	38	55	55	19	10	28	255	3,526	
		49	56	73	57	292	66	681	274	164	56	76	71	55	55	55	19	27	125	236	2,432	
	257	225	529	404	264	513	216	585	585	256	328	398	319	34	30	30	12	19	21	99	5,094	
					30	3	7	33	48	119	55	178		40	11	22	8	7	474	291	1,326	
									1	8	1									32	10	
																					32	
	273	274	611	524	440	1,172	509	1,515	2,210	972	756	1,827	998	163	171		71	70	662	953	14,174	
<i>By Nationalities</i>																						
	2	8	13	76	61	130	146	183	233	227	161	171	169	42	28	5	11	108	193	1,967		
			27	17	17	63	2	13	20	2	14	12	29	28	15	11	9	8	11	298		
	271	266	571	431	362	979	361	1,319	1,957	743	581	1,644	800	93	131		55	50	546	749	11,909	
	273	274	611	524	440	1,172	509	1,515	2,210	972	756	1,827	998	163	171		71	70	662	953	14,174	

¹ Nine months.

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STATEMENT of Deportations, after having been admitted, by Causes, Nationalities, and Provinces, from December, 1902, to March 31, 1921

		Fiscal Year																		Totals		
		1902-1903	1903-1904	1904-1905	1905-1906	1906-1907	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921		
<i>By Causes</i>																						
Accompanying patients.		4	3	1	4	35	26	21	44	18	17	16	10	34	5	9	39	16	15	37	307	
Bad character			1		4		30	71		71	120	165	159	128	68	60	84	35	22	52	1,111	
Criminality			1	8	1	12	68	115	130	172	242	331	376	404	339	277	274	236	331	586	3,899	
Medical causes		49	61	58	110	126	397	467	212	222	229	370	570	379	206	98	39	70	123	133	3,914	
Not complying with regulations.										12	8	4	1								28	
Public charges		14	19	19	18	28	309	1,074	218	289	343	392	715	789	135	161	91	103	158	236	5,741	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	731	781	959	1,281	1,831	1,731	1,213	605	527	454	655	1,044	15,003	
<i>By Nationalities</i>																						
British		50	69	71	112	168	606	1,235	486	458	540	559	952	877	602	186	36	99	181	295	7,589	
American					2	8	57	98	119	169	256	377	405	461	437	231	407	279	392	616	4,387	
Other Countries		17	19	12	23	25	181	11	129	157	163	345	477	396	291	95	84	76	79	133	3,027	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	731	781	959	1,281	1,831	1,731	1,213	605	527	454	655	1,044	15,003	
<i>By Provinces</i>																						
Maritime Provinces																						
Quebec		18	16	14	27	41	136	684	97	25	13	45	45	55	48	19	18	22	22	52	498	
Ontario		3	3	3	19	79	383	697	338	349	348	419	574	543	461	233	166	162	247	375	3,212	
Manitoba						63	226	48	97	121	171	230	334	199	143	40	59	21	40	66	56	
Saskatchewan		46	44	67	88	3	19	7	19	13	35	41	59	85	96	54	37	31	30	52	3,859	
Alberta							24	11	63	55	95	131	164	324	114	31	30	19	57	88		
British Columbia						5	23	19	56	46	108	201	287	228	145	116	91	103	141	237	1,839	
Yukon Territory						1	1							3		1	3				8	
Totals		67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	731	781	959	1,281	1,831	1,731	1,213	605	527	454	655	1,044	15,003	

¹ Nine months.

The following is a statement showing literature ordered during the fiscal year 1920-21:—

Atlas of Canada	186,300
Canada West.. .. .	606,600
Eastern Canada.. .. .	92,150
Canada, Where, When and How.. .. .	300,000
What British Editors Say About Canada.. .. .	100,000
Women's Work in Canada	30,000
Leaflets of Letters from Successful Settlers	65,000
Immigration Facts and Figures.. .. .	1,500
Value of An Immigrant.. .. .	5,000
Canada To-day.. .. .	3,000
Canada, the Land of Opportunity.. .. .	1,000
Occupations for Trained Women in Canada.. .. .	200

REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION.
W. D. SCOTT

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921, 2,435 persons of Chinese origin entered Canada, of whom 1,550 were admitted as exempt from head tax and 885 upon payment of \$500 each. The first head tax of \$50 was imposed upon Chinese in 1885; this amount was increased to \$100 on January 1, 1901, and to \$500 on January 1, 1904. For the purpose of comparison, the following table relating to Chinese immigration is given:—

Fiscal Year	Exempts	Paying Tax	Percentage of total arrivals admitted exempt	Registered for leave	Total revenue
					\$ cts.
1912-13	367	7,078	4.2	3,742	3,549,242 00
1913-14	218	5,274	4.52	4,112	2,001,500 00
1914-15	103	1,155	8.19	4,373	588,124 00
1915-16	68	20	77.53	4,064	19,389 00
1916-17	121	272	30.79	3,312	140,487 00
1917-18	119	670	15.47	2,907	336,757 00
1918-19	267	4,066	6.18	3,24	2,069,669 00
1919-20	181	363	33.27	5,72	538,470 00
1920-21	1,550	885	63.06	6,807	474,332 00
Totals	3,014	19,763	13.24	38,121	10,361,072 00

The average of Chinese immigration, per year, during the nine years included in the above table was 2,531. For the year 1920-21, the number of arrivals was 2,435, a slight decrease as compared with this average. Compared, however, with the preceding year, immigration of this class shows a decided increase. The revenue derived from Chinese immigration is quite large, amounting, on an average, for the period shown in the table, to \$1,151,230 per annum.

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REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EMIGRATION FOR CANADA
IN LONDON, J. OBED SMITH

Conditions, which made for length of letters and increase of communications, referred to in my annual report of the previous year, have continued and increased to the satisfaction, I believe, of all concerned. It is conceivable that intending emigrants, by their more intelligent and exhaustive inquiries, thus indicate greater acceptability for Canada, and it will be our strenuous desire to so cultivate the questioning habit of intending emigrants that not only shall their selection be as nearly perfect as possible, but no one shall go to Canada without being fully advised on all details, not only on this side of the Atlantic and on the voyage, but as to the true conditions of the labour market, etc., in Canada.

In order to accomplish this, it is very essential that Dominion emigration agents here, who are all men of Canadian experience, should have frequent opportunities of visiting the Dominion and gather the latest and most authentic information on points of interest and to the welfare of the emigrant. It is proposed that, during 1921, two of our agents shall visit Canada for a month or two in the late summer or fall, to be followed next year by others who have not had the opportunity of visiting Canada for four or five years, and here I must again refer to the essential responsibility placed on officers of this department whereby they shall be equipped with intelligence, patience, sympathy, and wisdom, because those whom they seek to advise are depending upon this section of Canadian Government activity to realize the ambitions of a whole family for a lifetime. Very little consideration by the people of Canada will be needed to justify the selection of the very best men and women for the Emigration Service under conditions financial and otherwise, and to give through them the very best advice and assistance to the British emigrant, who, it is laid down by the Canadian Parliament, is the desirable basis of new immigration into Canada.

A change in the location of the head office premises has been made from 11-13 Charing Cross to 1 Regent street. It is a change long overdue, and was only deferred by lack of accommodation which the minister considered suitable for the purposes of the department on a practical and economic basis. We have in these new premises, on the ground floor, separate interviewing and waiting rooms for women, and are able to provide desk accommodation for several Provincial Governments, if they should be appointed. On the same floor are the general inquiry offices for men, in immediate telephonic communication with every other section of the service in the same building.

On the second floor—which was taken over from the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce—are administrative and other sections, and the wisdom of the move has already been clearly demonstrated, the convenience of the emigrating public being more than satisfied. The site is one that is developing rapidly in public acquaintance and popular approval. Past 11-13 Charing Cross there were seventeen motor-bus routes, while passing the new premises twelve such motor-bus routes are already in full operation. The Bank of Montreal is immediately opposite; we are within a stone's throw of the large steamship and railway corporations, and recently the Overseas Settlement office—having charge of the emigration movement of the Imperial Government—have moved to premises within eight doors of this office. Whereas twenty years ago the Canadian Government Emigration Service was the nucleus of the movement of Canadian interests to the west end of London, already the new location bids fair to become again the centre of widespread Canadian activities. The department is to be congratulated on the excellence of the new office arrangements, giving double space for the staff, with very little increase in cost.

Inquiries in France and, generally, in Switzerland are still referred to the General Commissioner for Canada in Paris, who, in turn, refers the same, when

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necessary, to this office for decision, but all other correspondence from all continental countries, allied, neutral and foreign, come direct to us here for translation and are dealt with at first hand. The very necessary inspection of continental emigrants at the ports of Antwerp and Havre alone have disclosed conditions which in my various reports to the department make it clear that this operation has resulted in preventing very large numbers of undesirable continentals from taking passage to Canada with a mere chance of being admitted. The stringent restrictions of the American officials must be followed by similar safeguards for Canada.

Our agent at Peterborough, with linguistic ability, has done very special work in this regard, which ought to be continued and enlarged as a safeguard against the admission of undesirables to the Dominion. In order that all booking agents on the Continent of Europe should be fully seized with the Regulations of the Immigration Law, I distributed amongst them, and to all who could possibly be interested, including consular officers of various countries, the following circular on January 1, 1921:—

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS

1ST JANUARY, 1921

The Canadian Government Department of Immigration and Colonization continues to maintain and never delegates or abrogates its rights to apply such immigration regulations as are required to carry out the policy adopted by the Canadian Parliament. These regulations may vary from time to time dependent upon financial, commercial, industrial and labour conditions in Canada generally or in any locality.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS—

Prohibited Classes.—The Canadian Immigration Act prohibits the landing in Canada of the following:—

- (a) Idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons and persons who have been insane at any time previously.
- (b) Persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with any contagious or infectious disease which may become dangerous to the public health.
- (c) Immoral persons and persons who have committed crime involving moral turpitude.
- (d) Professional beggars or vagrants; persons afflicted with chronic alcoholism and persons likely to become a public charge.
- (e) Anarchists, persons who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized governments, including those who belong to organizations holding such views.
- (f) Immigrants who are nationals of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey.
- (g) Persons who have been rejected at a Canadian port or who have been deported from Canada.
- (h) Immigrants who do not go to Canada from the country of their birth or citizenship by continuous journey and on through tickets purchased in their own country or prepaid in Canada.
- (i) Persons over 15 years of age who are unable to read.
- (j) Immigrants who are dumb, blind or otherwise physically defective. Under certain conditions individuals of this class may be admitted but only after special reference to the undersigned

Persons not included within any of the foregoing prohibited classes, who upon examination by a medical officer are certified as being mentally or physically defective to such a degree as to affect their ability to earn a living.

Money Regulations.—Immigrants arriving in Canada between January 1 and March 31, 1921, must have of their own money, in addition to transportation, the sum of 250 Canadian dollars and a further sum equivalent to 125 Canadian dollars for every member of the family over 18 years of age, and 50 Canadian dollars for each child over 5 and under 18 years of age. For immigrants arriving in Canada between the 1st of April and the 31st October, 1921, the amount of money is 25 Canadian dollars and 12½ Canadian dollars respectively. The department may exempt from the money qualification a wife and minor children, being children under 14 years of age, provided evidence is submitted showing that the husband (1) was legally admitted to Canada, and (2) is willing and able to maintain his wife and such minor children. At the present time, all other relatives of persons in Canada must strictly comply with regulations.

Unaccompanied Women.—All women going to Canada to settle must have an emigration permit from the undersigned unless accompanied by husband, father, mother or such other relative as may be approved by the undersigned. These regulations are made in the interests of the newcomer, and the control of all new arrivals in Canada remain effectively in the hands of the officials of the department.

The Canadian Immigration Act provides that the Governor in Council may by proclamation or order whenever he deems it necessary or expedient:—

- (a) Prohibit the landing in Canada or at any specified port of entry in Canada of any immigrant who has come to Canada otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which he is a native or naturalized citizen and upon a through ticket purchased in the country or prepaid in Canada.

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- (b) Prohibit the landing in Canada of passengers brought to Canada by any transportation company which refuses or neglects to comply with the provisions of this Act.
- (c) Prohibit or limit in number for a stated period or permanently, the landing in Canada or the landing at any specified port or ports of entry in Canada, of immigrants belonging to any nationality or race or of immigrants of any specified class or occupation by reason of any economic, industrial or other condition, temporarily existing in Canada or because such immigrants are deemed unsuitable, having regard to the climatic, industrial, social, educational, labour and other conditions or requirements of Canada, or because such immigrants are deemed undesirable owing to their peculiar customs, habits modes of life and methods of holding property, and because of their probable inability to become readily assimilated or to assume the duties and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship within a reasonable time after their entry.

Some of these regulations may be in force on arrival of immigrants at any time in Canada.

The Canadian Government is most anxious to prevent passengers being booked to Canada unless such are reasonably sure of being able to comply fully with the Canadian Immigration Regulations.

On December 1, 1920, I distributed to all booking agents and others concerned the following:—

SPECIAL NOTICE TO BOOKING AGENTS

Under the authority of an Order in Council of the Canadian Government now immediately in force, the landing money requirements set out in our Memorandum dated 22nd September, 1920, have been amended to provide that all immigrants of mechanic, artisan or labouring classes, whether skilled or unskilled, arriving in Canada between the 1st January and 31st March next must possess \$250 landing money, and if married (in addition) his wife must have \$125 landing money, and each child between 5 and 18 years, \$50 landing money. This will not apply to persons who have been specially authorized to proceed and have our landing cards, and undue hardship will not be caused to those of the classes herein mentioned who sail before you receive this notice.

Present unemployment conditions in certain parts of Canada have made this additional precaution necessary.

(Sgd.) J. OBED SMITH,
Superintendent of Emigration for Canada.

This proved effective in stopping the arrival in Canada of thousands of persons during the winter season for whom no work was available, and is evidence of the immediate and direct application of instructions from the department which special circumstances render it necessary to issue.

Later on, it appearing that employment conditions in Canada were not as satisfactory as they might be, on March 21, 1921, on authority of Order in Council, I issued the following:—

SPECIAL NOTICE TO BOOKING AGENTS

Under the authority of an Order in Council of the Canadian Government passed on the 19th instant, and immediately in force, the landing money requirements have been extended indefinitely, and from the date hereof and until otherwise notified, all immigrants of the mechanic, artisan or labouring classes, whether skilled or unskilled, arriving in Canada after this date must possess \$250 landing money, and if married (in addition) his wife must have \$125 landing money and each child between 5 and 18 years, \$50 landing money. The immigration agents at the port of landing continue to have power to absolve from this money regulation farm workers and domestic servants arriving in Canada for the purpose of engaging in and continuing in these respective occupations.

(Sgd.) J. OBED SMITH,
Superintendent of Emigration for Canada.

Since the distribution of the same there have been some cancellation of passages of those who apparently were seeking skilled employment in Canada, but could not comply with the increased monetary regulation.

During the past fiscal year, we have continued to follow closely the policy laid down under which skilled workers would be permitted to arrive in Canada:—

1. Wages and conditions to be satisfactory to our department.
2. Housing and social conditions to be available and satisfactory.
3. That the skilled workers desired could not be obtained elsewhere in the Dominion.

This continues to be the groundwork on which rests the movement of skilled workers to Canada so far as this branch of the service is concerned, and there is no

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question the movement is now confined to those who are really needed and they go to conditions which may reasonably be expected to prove satisfactory.

With the exception last above mentioned there has been consistent and continuous regard for the policy laid down by the department from year to year, that Canada's demand is only for workers on the land and female domestic servants. This has naturally limited the number of arrivals in Canada, but the wisdom of the Canadian Parliament in this respect is amply manifest. Still, it seems desirable that arrangements be made to encourage and settle farm workers who have families. They need financial help and a guarantee of home and employment. They would prove a real asset to Canada.

Regarding the selection of household workers and control of other unaccompanied women, the regulations set out in my report of the previous fiscal year still obtain. Unaccompanied women are required to obtain before embarkation an emigration permit, which is based upon medical certificates and other forms which have been completed and considered by the emigration agents in the various areas concerned.

In this connection, the steamship companies undertook to place matrons on all their steamers, so that our system of Government conductresses—which through lack of numbers never covered more than a portion of the sailings—disappeared. All the conductresses left the service save three who became our women's officers here, and their training in Canada and the British Isles, and on their numerous voyages across the Atlantic, proved to be of inestimable value; they well represent the type of woman whose appointment is urgently required in connection with our work here.

The result of our persistent demand for improved accommodation, particularly for third-class passengers going to Canada, has resulted in very considerable improvement in the character of the berthing and other arrangements on ocean-going steamers, and though transportation charges are still much beyond the ability of the average working-class person to pay, there is some satisfaction in knowing that they are getting nearer an adequate return for their money than they did some years ago. Arrangements at the various ports of landing in Canada have been much improved and much care is given to new arrivals.

We have not found it necessary to institute on behalf of the Canadian Government any legal proceedings against any person for acting contrary to the interests of emigrants to Canada, but, as in previous years, we have supplied information which led to police prosecution of several acting against the welfare of emigrants in general and Canada in particular. In such cases, conviction and punishment followed. We watch with peculiar interest all avenues through which it may be possible for unscrupulous persons to take advantage of any unwary settler.

During the year, we have had constructed and placed upon the road a large exhibition motor-wagon, which is a true missionary of Canada in the agricultural areas. This motor-car, in charge of an officer of Canadian residence and experience, travels from village to village and from school to school, and even stops at the hedgeways to discuss Canada with men at work in the fields. We are carrying Canada to the classes Canada calls for. The distribution of pamphlets and atlases to school children proceeds morning, and afternoon and evening. The car, opened and lit up, is the platform from which our officers lecture to the public in the market-place. Our best emigrants are secured from country places, but one such missionary as this motor-car is not nearly sufficient for our purposes.

No figures are available from records of the Imperial Government of emigrants from the British Isles. The publication of such figures ceased at the outbreak of war, and has not been thus far resumed, but the Overseas Settlement office of the Imperial Government is very active, and has been obliged to augment its staff very largely to cope with the increasing number of inquiries of British people desiring

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to settle overseas: its staff of less than a dozen before the war numbers considerably over one hundred at the present time.

The sailings of passenger vessels to Canada during the past year have been increasing in number, but owing to conditions on this side of the Atlantic, which limited the financial capacity of intending emigrants, and later on conditions of unemployment in Canada, these facts resulted in some vessels to Canada not having sold all their available space; indeed, there was such a falling off in British passengers on account of restrictions made by the department, and others not made by the department that appealed to other people, that steamship companies felt bound, in order to maintain a service at all, to seek continental emigrants in large numbers. This resulted in a number of persons who could not be satisfactorily absorbed into Canada, starting from their homes in Central and Eastern Europe, only to be refused permission to embark for Canada at continental ports, and those who did proceed were in a number of cases refused admission at the port of landing in Canada.

For lack of office accommodation and departmental machinery on the Continent, the full control of the movement of continental passengers has not been possible, but much good effect has resulted from the efforts of our officers attending embarkations on the Continent, and that, at least, must be continued until departmental machinery is again established and can take more certain control of foreign-speaking emigrants who desire to make their homes in Canada.

During the past fiscal year, the official files in London were increased by 160,611 attachments, and during the same period 5,411 parcels of literature were forwarded, including 82,000 school atlases among 331,000 pamphlets.

There were given, during the past year, 354 lectures by our officers on Canada, all, without exception, being successful in point of number, and profitable in point of interest. It is hoped that the efforts of our agents may be supplemented by the appointment of capable women and men lecturers for a few months during the coming winter season.

During the past twelve months, the stock of lantern slides has been largely replenished, old and out-of-date slides disposed of, and as we have had our new sets duplicated many times, we have been able to send out from this office alone sets of lantern slides for 236 lectures, given by schoolmasters and others and not by the agents of the department.

The agents of the department at all the ports where passengers embarked for Canada have given close attention to the character of the accommodation on the steamers, the character of the personnel in charge of the women's sections, and the character and condition of intending emigrants proceeding on board. We have no authority to reject any one for Canada, but the steamship companies are very glad to have an opinion expressed by the authorized agent of the department that such and such an emigrant could not comply with certain regulations of the Immigration Law. If after this expression of opinion the companies take forward the passengers, they are still subject to very close inspection at the port of landing. In view of the stringent instructions of the department regarding health conditions affecting emigrants, this feature of the special duties of our agents has been very largely increased, and I doubt not the result of their efforts has been to lighten the labours of inspection at the port of landing, and also to prevent persons going forward who have little or no chance of being accepted.

During the year, 48,017 persons called at this office in London regarding emigration and other matters in connection with Canada.

I desire to express my appreciation of the value of the hearty co-operation which the various agents-general in London, and other officials of the provinces of Canada, give to the work of our department. There continues to exist the most complete cordiality and co-operation and an interchange of ideas that never fails to be beneficial.

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There are still military dependents over here to be repatriated, and we are still issuing warrants to those entitled.

The letters from successful settlers, which have been sent over during the year in pamphlet form, make ideal emigration propaganda; they appeal to the reader at once as being the unbiased opinion of an individual and not that of a department, one of whose chief aims is to secure immigrants. So excellent a publication must be continued and hundreds of thousands of these booklets supplied to us from time to time.

The advertising in newspapers induces the publication of news items, which are prepared from week to week, and I am satisfied the advantage to Canada by the publication of these general items of news exceeds many times the cost.

During the year, we have utilized a weekly cablegram from Ottawa by making the important items thereof into a poster, which each week is displayed in our offices and all the principal steamship and shipping offices throughout the British Isles. These items, under the heading "Latest Canadian News by Cable," arrest the attention of the public and give the latest information regarding our Dominion.

Added to the general special features of propaganda hereinbefore referred to, results show that no money expended by the Canadian Government produces anything like the excellent results which our publicity induces on this side of the Atlantic.

During the past year, we have been notified by the department and have dealt with 270 cases of deportation. This figure is eminently satisfactory as affording a mere fraction of the total arrivals at Canadian ports for the fiscal year. Probably there is no record in any other institution, public or private, dealing with human beings, showing a less loss by deportation or otherwise than does the immigration service of Canada. It is gratifying as showing that the officials of the department have been exceedingly careful in selecting individuals.

The free transportation to a port of landing in Canada for Imperial ex-service men and women has been extended for one year from December 31, 1920, and it is now possible for all those who can qualify in a military sense for this free transportation to put in their applications before December 31, 1921, and not be obliged to leave these shores until December 31, 1922.

In all these cases, besides having access to the files of the Oversea Settlement office of the British Government, we have our own information forms and medical certificates, and these, together with the personal interview, have enabled a selection to be made which has afforded many desirable additions to the population of Canada.

The following figures are given for the past fiscal year of Imperial ex-service men and women applying for free transportation:—

Cases	Accepted	Refused	Cases in hand	Total applications
Men	9,413	7,272	6,106	22,791
(Members in family not included.)				
Women	884	22	1,298	2,204
(Not including domestics or other unaccompanied women)				
(Not including those who have been refused admission.)				

Once again have I to appreciate officially the co-operation of the Society for Oversea Settlement of British Women and the Canadian vis-a-vis, the "Canadian Council of Women for the Immigration of Household Workers," but the demand in Canada is not any greater than it is in the British Isles, and this class of excellent settler is difficult and almost impossible to obtain. The department, therefore, is driven to a careful selection of desirable women who are not fully trained, but who, after selection and interview by our women officers, may readily be accepted as desirable acquisitions to the Commonwealth of Canada. In view of the fact that these partly trained women can obtain free transportation, it seems desirable that they should be encouraged and thereby secure a valuable asset for Canada.

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The result of a visit of a special, qualified Selection Committee of the Soldier Settlement Board gave a stimulus to the work of the board in particular and Canada in general that has not yet subsided, and we expect for some time to come to reap the benefit of the visit of those experienced farmers from Canada, who, after their return to their homes in Canada, very kindly undertook to answer questions that Imperial ex-service men intending to settle on the land in Canada might put to them.

The recognized societies dealing with the emigration of children to Canada are gradually getting into their pre-war activities, and several large parties of splendid children have left these shores for the Dominion. Special care is taken to examine all these children before they leave the home institution here for the ship's side, and rejections are made at such preliminary inspection. They are further inspected before embarkation, and sometimes rejections take place there also. We have not hitherto had the assistance of a medical practitioner in these inspections to apply his skill and knowledge, but our experienced officials, men and women, seem to have been able to apply more than usual sagacity in these inspections, seeing none were rejected on arrival in Canada.

The steamship companies, however, are demanding from the children's emigration societies a guarantee against the imposition of charges or fines under the Immigration Law in cases of children being taken on the ship who may be finally rejected. The emigrating societies naturally object to this, but from the departmental standpoint it coincides with the definite and acknowledged principle that at the port of landing in Canada, and there only, is the place where rejection and acceptance can be decided. It is hoped that the stream of desirable children for Canada will rapidly increase, as they form a most acceptable acquisition to the population of any country.

Our agents in the provincial towns, as occasion permits, are personally interviewing booking agents in the large and small centres of their respective areas. My personal visits to booking agents have met with such a distinct welcome, and so decided a desire for information regarding Canada and the immigration regulations, that I am able to agree with full confidence in the opinion expressed by our own agents, that the more visits they pay to outside booking offices the better for all concerned. When decisions are difficult for those of us who are constantly in touch with changing conditions and changing regulations, it is not surprising that the difficulty is much enlarged for booking agents who have to rely upon periodical circulars without the added advantage of other detailed information that becomes available to departmental officials between the publication of one circular and another. Booking agents being undoubtedly of great value and the constant allies of this emigration service, it is our bounden duty to assist them in their work in every way possible.

Inasmuch as most of the booking agents utilized the bonuses they obtained on certain specified classes of emigrants to advertise their business for Canada, it is hoped that any consideration possible for their financial welfare will not be overlooked.

No change has been made in the passport regulations and system since the last annual report. These documents are not required to admit to Canada, but they are still necessary to admit Canadians and others to the British Isles.

During the year our agents have been busy giving lectures on Canada in general to adults and to school children, and they report that nowhere has there been anything but successful and enthusiastic interest regarding the Dominion.

Like every other expenditure in the British Isles, public and private, the cost of suitable displays at exhibitions and shows has been doubled and trebled. Sufficient ground space in any large exhibition for a five-day show would cost \$1,200 for the one event, and this seeming excessive, we shall endeavour to arrange for some-

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thing almost as effective in connection with the same exhibition at considerably less cost. A large supply of exhibits is now on hand and we decorate all our office windows.

There is no branch of our work more productive of general good for Canada and even Canada's trade than suitable and adequate exhibition of Canada's natural resources and products. We exhibited at 153 shows during the year, and probably two to three million people inspected Canada's products.

Very excellent results were obtained from several days' conferences among the emigration agents themselves, but particular advantage accrued from the conferences we had with the honourable the minister and the secretary of the department. The multifarious character of the inquiries and the conditions in Canada which change so rapidly cannot be adequately forwarded to the agents in our provincial areas by correspondence. They meet in conference with myself and return to their duties feeling more fully equipped for work in their particular district from having exchanged ideas with other agents, and discussed in detail many matters apparently of minor importance in themselves but which may in an individual case be of the most direct importance to the welfare of a new settler.

I record with very special gratitude the unfailing and unselfish support of every member of the staff. The hours of the clock have no significance to them when work for Canada has to be accomplished; they are intensely loyal to the department and to Canada, and add to this devotion very sincere and personal consideration for the welfare of every emigrant coming directly or indirectly within their sphere of influence. No service of the Canadian Government can begin to produce anything like the results in the building up of information of the huge natural resources that would follow the work of this department if an extension of its propaganda materialized. In other words, if Canada wants to settle the Dominion with a large number of desirable people she must give more attention to that branch of public work than to any other.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF U.S. EMIGRATION, W. J. WHITE

"I am writing you, in the hope that you may be able to send me a further supply of literature to supplement that already mailed to me, and which I have found useful in my geography classes. The pupils take a great interest when the classes take up the study of 'Canada.' Another school is anxious for some of your maps and pamphlets, and I have suggested to the teacher that she write you."

Letters, from which the above is an extract, give to those who may have some doubt, some conception of what the work of the Department of Immigration is accomplishing in the United States. These letters are written by teachers in a number of the states selected for the purpose, acknowledging receipt of pamphlets and maps prepared especially from an educational standpoint, by trained and experienced Canadian educationalists. They deal with all sections of the Dominion, and cover every subject that would be of value in work for the purpose intended. There are very few schools in six of the largest and most populous states that were selected in which there is not being carried out the process of education outlined by the department and furthered through the gratuitous circulation of pamphlets and wall maps.

I have watched with the closest interest the development of this system of imparting to the growing generation of the United States the knowledge of a country larger in area than their own, lying to the north of them. It has been gratifying to see this growth and development and to observe that there is the warmest sympathy evinced on the part of those who have so willingly co-operated in their efforts to educate the children of their schools. I feel that no effort made by our government will be more fruitful of results which will become more apparent year after year, and in succeeding

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years, and have a greater influence in cementing the bonds of friendship and good will now rapidly becoming more and more apparent. I would like to see this class of our work developed and a larger appropriation made to meet this expenditure during the coming year than in the past, that we may be able to add not only six states but twice that number to the list. We have been very successful in what we have done, and there should be no falling back. The interest now is widespread, the demand for the literature and maps is widespread, and there should be placed in our hands sufficient money to duplicate what was done in the past year. During the coming year and each succeeding year, the development of this programme should not be lost sight of.

With the Exhibition Branch made a branch of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, there has been strength given to that portion of the educational propaganda that has been of great benefit. The preparation of exhibits of many resources of the Dominion and their installation at various fairs held annually throughout the United States, has augmented our efforts in giving practical demonstration of what Canada can produce, and a splendid idea of her great resources in mine, wood and field. Wherever these exhibits were placed, and we were fortunate enough to have in the neighbourhood of one hundred of them placed in different parts of the States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there was a wonderful degree of interest shown. The practical service of the articles in the display was made very strong. In addition, the artistic touch which was carefully given, rivetted marked attention. Neither was sacrificed to the advantage of the other, and thus their value was increased. The agents of the department, qualified in every way, and fitted from experience and education to answer questions, not only regarding the articles on exhibition but also able to impart information as to any of the resources in all parts of Canada, were constantly in attendance.

In addition to these exhibits, similar exhibits are installed in most of our offices. In Chicago and St. Paul wonderfully attractive and interesting exhibits have been placed.

It is also a pleasure for me to acknowledge the kindness and consideration shown to our representatives by those having control of the fairs at which exhibits were installed, and whose consent must first be secured. The character of the Canadian exhibits, their excellence, the attractive manner in which they were placed, always assured to them a warm and hearty welcome. In fact they have become popular institutions, so much so, that requests are made by fair boards and managers to have them form a part of their programme of attractions. My regret is that our resources do not always permit acceptance of all of them. I only wish that an appropriation is made sufficiently large that this class of work, as well as that of carrying on our programme of educating the rising generation of the United States through their schools, on Canada and Canada's resources, may be extended.

Some portion of the printing furnished by the department was in the nature of maps and pamphlets intended for and used in the schools in the United States, in order to effectively carry on the work the character of which the opening lines of this report have indicated. The advertising cost covered attractively displayed advertisements in the large and influential farm papers and country weeklies having circulation in territory in which it was thought possible to get such farm settlers as were so much needed to occupy and till the vacant land of our country. The wording of the advertising set forth the advantages possessed by each province of the Dominion from an agricultural standpoint.

This advertising naturally brought in a large number of inquiries. These inquiries received immediate attention by the agent to whom they were addressed. Literature descriptive of the section that the inquiry related to was sent or delivered to the inquirer and this was followed up by personal visit from a Canadian Government representative whenever it was possible to do so.

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This was but one of the activities of the agent. He lost no trace of this "prospect." A system of education was followed up, which often was necessary, and this frequently took considerable time and created unavoidable expenses. But the agent, acting on the well-advised theory that every settler being worth \$1,000 to the country, continued his efforts until he had secured the man his ticket, or that his case, while not hopeless, was one that could be dealt with later on. It is very interesting to me and would be to you, Sir, did space permit, to repeat them, to listen to the stories of our representatives, of the hours they spend in driving, sometimes through rain and storm, over bad roads, in order to reach the man who wished to know about Canada. The man has got his grasp, he is willing, but then—what about the wife. She has formed her local ties, she does not hanker for a new home, she has fears of long travel and surroundings with which she is not familiar. The ingenuity which the agent brings into action in his efforts to overcome prejudices such as this cannot fully be appreciated: to secure the consent of the wife to make a "Canada start" is often his most difficult task. This, having been brought to the attention of the department, the endeavour has been of late to present in our literature a phase of farm life and other life in Canada, that will rob a good deal of this prejudice of its undesirable angles. Therefore, pictures of children, of schools, churches, homes with comfortable surroundings, are made to do duty in our literature and I hope results will follow that will reward the effort.

A word further regarding the activities of our agents. I have pointed out that which they perform in answering inquiries, travelling over roads, good, bad and indifferent, the late hours on trains, and discomforts innumerable. Anxious for results he does not mind these, and when some degree of success follows his efforts and he has succeeded in getting the settler well started on his way, having personally assisted him in loading his car, secured his clearance papers, he feels he has accomplished something. But, Sir, when he makes long and sometimes expensive trips only to find that the people he is seeking have changed their minds, for some reason or other, it is natural that a period of "gloom" overtakes him. This happens. He has assurance of getting a large party to start early in the spring, and what I am about to relate has occurred, but only within the past year, since the decline in prices of both farm land and his produce. One prospect fully intended to have moved a few weeks ago. Last fall his mind was fully made up. He had decided on his location in Saskatchewan. The representative went to his farm. But his case was hopeless. He had a large herd of Holstein cows and their sale was to give him his start in his new home. Last fall he could have sold his herd of seventy cows for \$125 a head. When seen in February, the price had fallen to less than \$40 a head. He may go later. But not to-day. His case is that of hundreds.

The high price to which land values went a year or so ago created a land buying and selling excitement that almost approached a boom. The deflation came quickly, the purchaser was unable to make his payment this past February, but he could not leave, although willing to lose the money he had already paid; the owner of the land had everything mortgaged, and would not permit his leaving the land, he had bought. The renter who had corn last year for which he hoped to realize in the neighbourhood of two dollars a bushel, and then going to Canada, is getting but 35 cents a bushel to-day, with cost of producing about 20 cents. He cannot go just now. The banks refuse to discount notes taken at sales, and what's the use; he cancels his sale. These are conditions that we have had to meet during a period of the year when it was naturally and reasonably expected there would be a large movement of people to Canada. The inquiries were in such large numbers and of such a character as to lead to the belief that there would be as great a movement as at any time in the history of our work. These facts should not lead to the feeling that our work has not met with success. With a record of 48,000 new settlers, taking with them in stock and

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effects sixteen and a half million dollars, as a result of the year's work, there is great reason for satisfaction, when counteracting influences such as I have mentioned were at work. It is just a matter of "putting off" until conditions change. There is a greater interest in Canada and things pertaining to Canada than ever in the past, and it is increasing. The remark may still be heard in Canada, "very little is known in the United States regarding the country." In some degree it may be true, but when compared with conditions twenty-five years ago, yes, five years ago, there has come about a change that can only be realized by those who have been in touch with the situation closely, as I have been. There is a growing desire to learn more about the country, one of the best of which is possibly the demand already mentioned for an increased circulation of school literature, the supply which I trust you will make every effort to meet. The number I have mentioned as being that of new settlers would in itself indicate the increasing interest there is in Canada, and when it is considered that the figures represent those coming from nearly every state in the Union, the point is strengthened. Additional strength is given it, when the fact is stated that during the year there was not the opportunity for holding out inducements to those who wished to take advantage of free homesteads, which had a strong influence some few years ago.

Those who went during the past year were those who were going upon land which they had purchased or proposed to buy. It was found that the number of those desiring to buy was greatly increased over previous years. Here was encountered a difficulty, it being hard to advise a prospective settler into what district to go without arousing jealousy on the part of those in other districts. In the hope of overcoming this a plan was put in operation a couple of years ago to send the names of such prospects to the Land Settlement Associations, organized in the four western provinces, thus making provision to have buying "prospects" taken care of. This proved inoperative. In fact, it was found that, for various reasons, it was harmful to the work. Therefore I trust that the recommendation that I have made that this part of the work be discontinued be put into effect.

I cannot hold out any hopes that the number of new settlers from the United States will be increased during the coming year. The present outlook is that if we are able to send a number forward equalling that of 1920-21, we will be doing all that might reasonably be expected. This is owing to the local conditions that exist in the United States, which I have mentioned, and not from any less interest in Canada and the desire to get cheaper lands as productive as those they have been occupying.

The manner in which the agents have done their work has been satisfactory.

I have to report the removal by death of the oldest member of our United States staff. Mr. Malcolm V. MacInnes, of the Detroit office, a veteran in the service, one who had interested himself in sending some of the first 750 who went to Canada in 1896, died November 20, 1920. His death removed an old-time friend and a valued member of the staff. Without a mark against him in his long career of service, his whole life devoted to the interests of his native country, and his entire tenure of office one of assiduity in his chosen work of sending settlers to the prairies of the west, his death is lamented not only by the department, but by his associate agents, with whom he was a striking example of fortitude, loyalty and devotion, and also by hundreds of the thousands he was instrumental in having seek new homes in the west, there to become the happy owners of broad cultivated acres, and assist in the building up of Canada. His memory will live long.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EXHIBITIONS, A. W. TOLMIE

Throughout the year, the Exhibition Branch has been actively engaged in the preparation and installation of exhibits in numerous centres in the United States and Great Britain. These exhibits were practically all composed of specimens of the natural products of the Country. Samples for this purpose have been gathered in both Eastern and Western Canada. In Winnipeg, the following exhibits were prepared and shipped this year:—

- 265 cases containing grain-in-straw, grasses, half sheaves and rope, prepared from the following varieties: millet, wheat, oats, flax, barley, timothy, alfalfa, red top, pea vine, clover, vetches, blue joint, hemp, corn, brome grass and clover.
- 209 boxes containing threshed grain of various kinds.
- 30 boxes, honey, cheese and butter.
- 556 crates various vegetables.
- 172 boxes school exhibits of grain-in-straw, grasses and threshed grain.

During the fruit season, 256 large exhibition jars of various varieties of fruits were put up. These fruits are preserved in their natural state by special secret formula. Good samples of minerals from new discoveries were collected and shipped to headquarters in Ottawa. Exhibits of forest products, wool, maple syrup, eastern cheese and other dairy products have also been collected here.

Exhibits were installed at twenty-four state fairs in the United States, the following being a list of those attended: Jacksonville, Fla.; Tampa, Fla.; Shreveport, La.; Dayton, O.; Dallas, Tex.; Detroit, Mich.; Richmond, Va.; Springfield, Mass.; Manchester, N.H.; Helena, Mon.; Waterloo, Ia.; Syracuse, N.Y.; Trenton, N.J.; Memphis, Tenn.; Salem, Ore.; Fargo, N.D.; Huron, S.D.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Wilmington, Del.; Lincoln Neb.; Hartford, Conn.; Spokane, Wash.; Sedalia, Mo.

Each of these fairs extended over a period of from twelve to twenty-one days and were exceedingly well attended. The maximum attendance was 1,150,000, at the Texas State Fair in Dallas, and the minimum 65,000, at the Missouri State Fair at Sedalia—this was owing to the fact that the weather was very bad. Our exhibits at these fairs covered an average area of 1,200 square feet; the main features were prepared in Ottawa, and were installed by one of our experts sent out from here. After the exhibit was completed, it was placed in charge of the Government agent representing the particular district in which the exhibition was located. This agent was always in attendance to give out official information and literature to visitors. In addition to these state fairs, fifty-eight, exhibits were placed in various county fairs, these shows being open to the public, on the average, about five days. The attendance was not so large as at the state fairs, owing to this fact, however, the agent in charge of the exhibit was able to devote more time to each visitor and therefore get in closer touch with prospective settlers and any others looking for information about Canada. The average space occupied was 600 square feet.

It might be well to mention specially the exhibit placed in Tampa in February. This exhibit was made as an experiment, and proved to be one of the most successful shows we have had this year. As the tourist season was at its height we had visitors from nearly all the Eastern and Middle Western States as well as from Canada, and all were loud in their praises of our exhibit which was awarded a special Grand Prix, although it was not entered for any award. As a direct result of this exhibit many landseekers and tourists have already come to Canada.

In connection with the permanent exhibit which we have in the Union Stock Yards in Chicago, we placed additional displays for the National Dairy Show in

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October and the International Live Stock Show in December. Both these exhibits are held in the Stock Yards, and are attended by the very best farmers in the United States and Canada. In both instances the Canadian exhibit was a centre of attraction and was commented on favourably by the visitors and the press.

A new permanent exhibit has been placed in the exhibition room connected with St. Paul Agency. This exhibit is very artistically arranged, being inclosed in six large glass fronted wall cases and three large glass table cases, it is made up of the natural products of the country, together with photographs of different scenes from all parts of Canada. The principals of many of the schools in St. Paul have asked permission to bring their scholars to see this exhibit. It has now been arranged that at least one class visits the exhibit each week and is given an object lesson, as to what, and where Canada is, and what she produces. It is also very useful to the officials in that agency as they can at once take intending settlers or visitors in to see the exhibit and show them exactly what they may expect to find in Canada.

All New York Central main line trains between New York and Chicago pass in front of the Canadian Government office in Syracuse. There are four large plate-glass show windows in that office. These have been artistically decorated and exhibits with large display cards placed therein. This feature is at present drawing considerable attention. Material has been supplied from time to time, with which to make suitable window displays in all other agency windows.

I visited Great Britain in November in order to go fully into the matter of exhibit work there. As a result of this visit, we have secured a much better warehouse in which to store and prepare exhibits. I also found that the exhibits on hand were not sufficient to meet all demands. Additional exhibits have now gone forward, and everything points to a most successful season. Last summer, large exhibits were placed in the following shows: Bath and West, Salisbury; Royal Counties, Reading; Herefordshire, Worcester; Royal Agricultural, Darlington; Highland Agricultural, Aberdeen; Royal Lancashire, Bolton; Norfolk and Norwich; Birmingham Agricultural, Birmingham; York Fat Stock, York.

Besides this, smaller exhibits were placed in thirty county fairs and many others at different agricultural societies' shows. As there are no permanent buildings in which to house exhibits at any of these fairs, we are obliged to use tents, which we have had specially prepared, these are shipped from place to place as required.

Plans are at present under way for the coming season's work, and everything points to another successful year's operations.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY, ROBERT J. C. STEAD

For purposes of review the publicity work of the department may be divided into the following classifications: Advertising, literature, news and feature articles, lectures, motion-pictures, editorial parties, and general.

Advertising.—The Department of Immigration and Colonization is in a somewhat peculiar position with regard to its advertising, as, for obvious reasons, all of this work is carried on in other countries. This demands not only a wider survey of conditions than would be necessary for campaigns placed in Canada, but also consideration of local or national sentiment in the countries in which our advertising is carried on. The newspaper advertising of the department has, during the year, been directed almost entirely at three types of possible immigrants: namely, farmers, farm labourers, and domestic workers. The copy has been designed to appeal to these classes, and has been placed in papers and periodicals circulating among them. Small display copy in a large number of publications is used in preference to large copy in a few publications, as covering the field more thoroughly.

During the year our advertisements appeared in upwards of five thousand papers in the United Kingdom and the United States. In addition to display advertising, paid readers setting forth conditions in Canada and the agricultural opportunities in this country are extensively used.

Literature.—Two important new pieces of literature were issued during the year: an "Eastern Canada" booklet in two editions, one designed for distribution in the United Kingdom and one for distribution in the United States, and a new edition of our "Canada West" booklet for distribution in the United Kingdom. In addition the "Atlas of Canada" and the regular United States edition of "Canada West" were reissued.

The "Atlas of Canada" is designed mainly for distribution to school teachers and school children in the United Kingdom and the United States, and it is hoped by this means to correct some of the misconceptions regarding Canada which have so long prevailed in those countries. The atlas is a substantial book of eighty pages and cover, made up in the style of a school geography. It contains maps in colour of the Dominion and of each of the provinces. In the United Kingdom edition there is a map of the British Isles, and in the United States edition a map of the United States. In addition to the maps and text matter there are some seventy-seven half-tone illustrations of scenes in Canada. One hundred and four thousand three hundred copies of the atlas were supplied during the year for distribution in the United Kingdom, and eighty-two thousand for distribution in the United States.

Our principal piece of literature for distribution in the United States is our "Canada West" booklet. A thoroughly revised edition of forty pages and cover, with maps of the western provinces and ninety-one illustrations, was issued during the year, and five hundred and nine thousand three hundred copies supplied to our agents for distribution in the United States. In addition to the United States edition of this publication we issued this year for the first time a distinct edition of "Canada West" for use in the United Kingdom. In some classes of literature it is not practicable to use the same editions in the United Kingdom as in the United States, as the information desired covers different subjects, and the angle of interest of, say, the small dairy farmer in England is quite different from that which would appeal to the big wheat farmer of Dakota. To meet the particular need of the British reader we therefore issued a special British edition of "Canada West," of which ninety-seven thousand three hundred were supplied to our agents in the United Kingdom for distribution among prospective settlers.

Another new departure this year was an "Eastern Canada" booklet designed to set forth the opportunities which Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island have to offer the intending settler. This booklet is issued in the same general style as "Canada West," and there are two distinct editions—one for use in the United Kingdom and one for use in the United States. For use in the United Kingdom, fifty-five thousand eight hundred were issued, and thirty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty for use in the United States.

Other publications issued during the year include a small booklet "Canada, Where, When and How," of which three hundred thousand were printed in England; "What British Editors Say About Canada," a pamphlet with excerpts from opinions expressed by prominent British editors who visited Canada during the summer of 1920 to attend the Imperial Press Conference at Ottawa, one hundred thousand copies of which were printed; "Women's Work in Canada," a booklet designed particularly to give information to domestic workers, of which thirty thousand were printed; and leaflets of letters from successful settlers, of which one hundred and sixty-five thousand were printed.

News and Feature Articles.—The supplying of news concerning Canadian conditions and opportunities, and feature articles descriptive of certain phases of life and industry in Canada, is an important branch of our publicity work. A weekly news letter is prepared and sent out to newspapers and news distributing agencies in Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Quantities of it are also

mailed to our agencies in the United States for distribution among those who may be interested. This letter is also one of the chief sources from which material is gathered for a weekly news letter issued from our London office and supplied to some fifteen hundred papers in the United Kingdom.

No less than four hundred and seventy-five special articles were prepared, edited, or revised for publicity purposes and supplied to the press in order to give information about settlement opportunities and general conditions in Canada. Clippings received show that these articles were very widely published, recorded publication obtained through one organization alone amounting to a circulation of over fifty-three million. The facilities which we have to offer in this connection are freely extended to other departments of the service, some of which have made extensive use of them.

Lectures.—Although the department is at present employing no salaried lecturers, a considerable lecture campaign is carried on, particularly by the agents in the United Kingdom, who are supplied with lantern sets and printed lecture notes covering three subjects: Agricultural Scenes and Opportunities in Canada; Industrial Development and Natural Resources of Canada, and Canada's Beauty Spots. Aside from our own agents, information and lecture material is supplied to many others as occasion presents itself.

Pressure of departmental business has prevented me from taking full advantage of opportunities extended to me personally to address clubs and other organizations upon Canadian immigration topics. I was able, during the year, to address, among others, the Rotary Club of London, England; the Rotary Club of Chicago, U.S.A., and a colonization convention held at Saskatoon, Sask.

Motion Pictures.—A start was made during the year in the gathering of negatives of motion pictures suitable for publicity purposes. By co-operation with the Exhibits and Publicity Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, the services of Mr. W. C. Carter, a motion picture photographer, were placed at our disposal during the summer of 1920. Acting on instructions from this branch, Mr. Carter visited many districts in the Prairie Provinces and secured motion picture negatives of scenes showing farm operations in all stages from breaking the virgin soil to threshing and marketing the grain. These negatives are now being titled and assembled into motion pictures for the use of our agents in the United Kingdom and the United States. It is hoped by means of such pictures to give the intending settler a very definite idea of the conditions which exist in this country, and of the way in which farm operations are carried on. Such information, in addition to being valuable from the publicity angle, should be very helpful to the settler in making his start in Canada. While the material so far prepared has been selected with a view to giving definite information to the intending settler rather than for general exhibition in motion picture theatres, it is found to possess a very considerable amount of human interest, and arrangements are under way which will insure for it wide circulation on the regular motion picture theatre circuits.

In addition to his motion-picture work Mr. Carter took for the department some four hundred and thirty-six still photographs depicting a large variety of scenes in the Canadian West. These are proving very valuable for publicity purposes. In addition to the use we are able to make of them in illustrating our own booklets, a wide distribution of these photographs has been made, particularly in the United Kingdom and the United States. Hundreds of other photographs have also been collected and sent out, particularly for use in illustrated papers, farm journals, magazines, and encyclopedias.

Editorial Parties.—No large editorial party was entertained by the department during the year. The Imperial Press Conference was held at Ottawa, and many prominent British journalists took advantage of the occasion to obtain first-hand information about Canada. A brief synopsis of their impressions was published by this department, as stated elsewhere in this report, but their movements while in Canada

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were not under the direction of this department, that duty being discharged by the Canadian Press Association. Individual journalists, some of them of international reputation, were, however, brought to Canada from both the United Kingdom and the United States under arrangements made by this branch, and much valuable publicity has already resulted.

General.—An important event during the year was the holding of a publicity conference on immigration matters. This was done at Ottawa in December last, at the instance of this branch, the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia, in addition to several federal departments, sending representatives. The result was a much improved understanding of the immigration situation as viewed from the various angles represented, and the creation of a spirit of co-operation which has already borne noticeable fruit. A resolution was adopted recommending the formation of a Dominion Immigration Publicity Committee, on which there should be a representative of each Provincial Government and of federal departments interested, as well as officials of the Department of Immigration and Colonization. Such a committee is now being organized.

The settlers' letters which were received as a result of the competition held by the department a year ago were judged and the prizes paid. A number of the letters have been used to advantage in our literature.

A system of window cards for the agencies in the United Kingdom has been inaugurated, the copy being supplied by this office.

In the interests of closer relationship with our agents in the United Kingdom I spent some weeks in England and Scotland looking into immigration conditions particularly as they relate to our publicity activities there.

Evidence of the growing interest in Canada which exists in the United Kingdom, the United States, and other countries is found in the many demands made upon the publicity branch for information about immigration to Canada and about the Dominion generally. Aside from inquiries from individuals many requests are received from colleges, universities, libraries, and business organizations. A common form of inquiry is that from college students holding debates on subjects which involve Canada's resources or Canada's immigration regulations. Information for all such purposes is cheerfully furnished, it being recognized that the resultant publicity may have far-reaching effects.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY, WESTERN DIVISION, J. BRUCE WALKER

The business done through the Western Division office has been greatly increased during the past year. Frequent references in the newspapers have apparently been copied in the United States, with the result that a good deal of direct correspondence between persons in the United States desirous of information with respect to Canadian farming conditions has been the result. The same newspaper publicity has caused considerable correspondence with persons in Canada, particularly in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, seeking information as to suitable places for settlement, accurate information as to the facts of homesteading, value of land and operating conditions. It would appear that the information afforded by this office as a result of intimate knowledge of western conditions, is being to some extent, at least, fully appreciated.

During last summer, for rather more than a week, I was in attendance upon the members of the Imperial Press party, who were touring Western Canada. In view of the anxiety of the members of the party to obtain the fullest possible knowledge of the four western provinces, I had a number of interviews with leading writers in the party, and gave them a great deal of useful information, which they were good enough

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to say enabled them to write with accuracy and intelligence upon the conditions existing in the West during the course of their trip. With this party I visited Regina, Edmonton, Saskatoon, and Calgary, and from my knowledge of local persons was able to bring writers on agricultural subjects representing old country newspapers, into immediate personal touch with influential agriculturists in these respective areas. From the letters I received from members of the party during their trip, and after their return home, I have reason to believe that such services as I was able to render them were appreciated.

During last summer, I observed a very considerable increase in the number of persons calling at this office, asking for information about the West. Many of these persons came in from the neighbouring states of Minnesota, Michigan and the Dakotas, and having seen in the local newspapers a notice referring to this office, called here for such information as they might be able to obtain. Quite a number of them were considering immediate settlement, but it was also obvious that a great many of them were interested in the actual conditions existing to-day, with the possibility at some future date of entering Canada for the purpose of settlement.

I have devoted a good deal of time throughout the year to encouraging and assisting the operations of the various Provincial Land Settlement Associations, established some two years ago. The economic conditions existing in the country has had rather a depressing effect upon the activities of most of the firms engaged in the purchase and sale of farm lands. In addition to this I found that, at least in the case of British Columbia, the Farm Land Association had a mistaken idea of the relationship between the department and itself. When these associations were first formed it was distinctly understood by the membership, or at least it was plainly told them, that the Immigration and Colonization Department had, as a result of its advertising propaganda in the United States, a very considerable number of inquiries as to land and land settlement in these western provinces, and if the members of good reputation and standing formed themselves into an association, properly organized and meeting the approval of the minister, it would be possible for the department to place at their disposal the names and addresses of enquirers for Canadian lands and settlement, with a view to their corresponding with them and doing business where this was possible. The British Columbia Association unfortunately seems to have concluded that the department would provide them with purchasers of vacant lands, or at least put them in touch with certain buyers. The undertaking of the department was fully carried out, but it is obvious that the department could not undertake that all correspondence would result in business, or to guarantee that any business would result. British Columbia is rather in a different position from the Prairie Provinces, inasmuch as it is not in a broad sense an agricultural province, and does not appeal in the same way to the average enquirer with respect to settlement in Canada. There were not, of course, as many inquiries respecting British Columbia, but such as were received by our United States offices were sent to the secretary of the British Columbia organization, in order that the members thereof might obtain from them such business as was possible.

A very large number of inquiries covering thousands of letters have been received by our agents in the United States during the year, and forwarded to the Land Settlement Associations of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The officials of these associations have also expressed a disappointment that the amount of business resulting from the inquiries was not as large as they had expected. With reference to this, it is well, however, to bear in mind that economic conditions in the United States last year, as in our own country resulted in an early and serious slump in the price of all farm products. This inevitably led to a halt in land purchase and business expansion, and we have reason to know that many persons who had contemplated and actually made arrangements for coming to Canada to settle last summer, were prevented from so doing by the falling prices and the consequences thereof. It is not,

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therefore, unreasonable to expect that as a result of these conditions the number of these inquiries that portended actual business should have been somewhat disappointing. Then again it should be recognized by the members of the Land Settlement Associations that the sale of Canadian lands to any extent cannot be accomplished by means of the mail only. While intelligent and accurate correspondence may create an appetite and an interest for settlement in Canada, few men would care to embark their future or their capital, without some more intimate personal knowledge than is obtainable through correspondence. It was, therefore, pointed out to these associations that the correspondence merely placed within the reach of the associations the names of persons interested in Canadian lands, and that the sale of lands to such persons had never been markedly successful as the result of correspondence, but rather as the result of a personal interview, and that personal touch that either dissipates or creates confidence, and settles the inquirer's mind one way or another. I suggested to the members of the association that it was not perhaps sufficient to complain of the character of the inquiries, but rather that such inquiries as there were should be sifted out and the writers seen with a view of bringing them to the point where purchase and settlement was a matter of certainty.

These Western Farm Settlement Associations have all along strongly protested against the list of names being handed to the land departments of the railway companies, while these railway companies have not joined the associations and are, therefore receiving the benefits which the associations received without any monetary considerations therefor.

The correspondence received in the office, and the correspondence sent out from the office, has continued to increase, and I have reason to hope that with the return of more favourable conditions it will be possible for this office to afford to an ever widening circle an accurate and intimate knowledge of existing conditions so far as land settlement is concerned in these western provinces.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, PACIFIC DIVISION, A. L. JOLLIFFE

During the period under review there has been a slight falling-off in the number of immigrants admitted at ports of entry in this division as compared with the previous year which is probably accounted for by the Order in Council prohibiting the entry of labour, which has been in effect at all ports of entry since December 13, 1920.

The purpose for which this regulation was put into effect has unquestionably been accomplished, and has prevented an influx of labour during the winter months, at which period there was considerable unemployment on the Pacific coast.

The shipping handled at Pacific coast ports is steadily increasing year by year, and during the past twelve months several steamship lines have resumed sailings and inaugurated new services: there is every possibility of still greater development of this important industry.

At ocean ports the work has materially increased, the transpacific travel being exceedingly heavy; the number of tourists entering Canada on the Pacific coast is each year becoming heavier, and has now reached such proportions as to be of considerable importance to the province of British Columbia.

STATEMENT OF ADMISSIONS AND REJECTIONS AT OCEAN PORTS

	Admissions	Rejections
Vancouver.. . . .	2,215	62
Victoria.. . . .	1,016	18
Total	3,231	80

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The total number of passengers examined and admitted at ocean ports amounted to 182,016.

STATEMENT OF ADMISSIONS AND REJECTIONS AT BORDER POSTS

	Admissions	Rejections
Aldergrove.. . . . .	..	8
Britannia Beach..	4	..
Carson.. . . . .	..	6
Cascade..	29	1
Dawson..	47	..
Douglas..	30	75
Grand Forks..	143	33
Huntingdon..	215	144
Midway..	19	7
Myncaster..	5	2
Nanaimo..	2	..
New Westminster.. . . . .	..	2
Osoyoos..	61	13
Ocean Falls..	3	..
Pacific Highway..	86	90
Powell River..	2	..
Prince Rupert..	55	8
Rossland..	78	30
Rykerts..	10	1
Seattle..	1,487	150
Similkameen..	39	1
Stewart..	7	2
Sydney..	2	..
Wanita..	249	29
White Rock..	1,302	886
White Pass..	62	6
	<hr/> 3,937	<hr/> 1,494

A large number of investigations were made in the cases of persons effecting illegal entry, alleged revolutionaries, drug addicts, immoral persons, etc., resulting in deportation in the majority of cases investigated.

During the period under review 169 arrests were made, resulting in 127 deportations being effected.

Ninety-two persons were deported to the United States from penitentiaries, mental hospitals and other institutions, in addition to those deported to Europe from this district, and which appear on the records of other districts.

Sixty-two persons were prosecuted for deliberate violation of the immigration regulations, resulting in 59 convictions and 3 dismissals.

In four cases the decisions of the department were contested in the courts by Habeas Corpus proceedings, three of which were successfully defended; one applicant secured a landing as a result of a decision of the Court of Appeals of British Columbia.

The number of detentions at ocean ports has during the past three years steadily increased, and at the ports of Vancouver and Victoria increased accommodation has become necessary.

Detention quarters and office accommodation at several ports have been improved resulting in more efficient service.

The unemployment situation has caused more or less uneasiness, and as a result we have had numerous requests for the investigation of aliens who had recently entered Canada and our border staff was obliged to exercise every care in the admission of immigrants, as continued attempts were made to evade the regulations prohibiting the entry of labour. Also, determined efforts were made by Chinese to secure admission to Canada, practically every method being tried in turn.

The Labour Exclusion Order and the strict enforcement of the regulations at border ports, has resulted in a decrease in the number of immigrants admitted; rejections of persons applying for admission from the United States totalled 1,494 for the year.

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The general conditions of this province are apparently not improving as rapidly as could be desired; only a few of the lumber camps are opening up, and the summer activities which usually are well under way early in April have so far not given any indication of any decided improvement.

Below will be found several statements giving statistics covering the work of this district.

PASSENGERS HANDLED AT OCEAN PORTS

	1919-20	1920-21
Total arriving at Vancouver.. . . .	53,311	74,842
Total arriving at Victoria.. . . .	92,044	100,875
Total arriving at Prince Rupert.. . . .	5,448	6,299
Tourists entering Vancouver.. . . .	52,492	72,797
Tourists entering Victoria.. . . .	90,190	90,280
Tourists entering Prince Rupert.. . . .	5,436	6,256
Immigrants landed at Vancouver.. . . .	674	2,215
Immigrants landed at Victoria.. . . .	834	1,016
Immigrants landed at Prince Rupert.. . . .	10	55
Rejections at Vancouver.. . . .	217	62
Rejections at Victoria.. . . .	250	18
Rejections at Prince Rupert.. . . .	4	8

The big decrease in the rejections at Vancouver and Victoria is due to the large number of Chinese refused admission in May, 1919, when the department closed down on the admission of Chinese who were coming forward as students.

STATEMENT OF CHINESE HANDLED

	1919-20	1920-21
Admitted on payment of tax, Vancouver.. . . .	179	650
Admitted on payment of tax, Victoria.. . . .	49	205
Admitted exempt at Vancouver.. . . .	134	1,255
Admitted exempt at Victoria.. . . .	52	296
Exempt applications rejected, Vancouver.. . . .	55	103
Exempt applications rejected, Victoria.. . . .	7	13
Exempt cases admitted on appeal, Vancouver.. . . .	3	2
Exempt cases admitted on appeal, Victoria.. . . .	2	..
C.I.9 Registrations at Vancouver.. . . .	3,649	4,166
C.I.9 Registrations at Victoria.. . . .	1,830	2,576
Paid tax after exempt rejection, Vancouver.. . . .	36	82
Paid tax after exempt rejection, Victoria.. . . .	5	5
Persons admitted in bond to other countries.. . . .	1,797	6,897
Deported after rejection at Vancouver.. . . .	182	41
Deported after rejection at Victoria.. . . .	244	11
Bonds forfeited at Vancouver.. . . .	\$1,000	\$9,000

Particular attention is drawn to the extremely heavy increase in the Chinese work during the past year, which has been due to the influx of alleged merchants, and the determined efforts made to evade the Labour Exclusion Order. It was found necessary to increase the staff in the Chinese Division both at Victoria and Vancouver, and at the present time these ports are hard pressed to handle the work as it should be done, and with a minimum of delay and detention to applicants for admission.

The number of applications for the admission of families of merchants has increased 100 per cent, as has also the percentage of rejections of this class, the same being 35 per cent of the total applications this year as against 25 per cent last year. These figures refer to Vancouver alone, and indicate the magnitude of the attempts which are being made to evade the provisions of the Chinese Immigration Act.

The handling of Chinese rejection cases by boards of inquiry has placed additional work on the staffs at Vancouver and Victoria, and if this work continues it will be necessary to have a board of enquiry sitting continuously at Vancouver, the members of the board to have no other work assigned to them.

The entry of alleged Chinese merchants which commenced in December, 1919, assumed alarming proportions during the past winter; the matter was brought to the attention of the department immediately this movement commenced. No doubt

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the recent action taken will prevent any further labourers carrying certificates of identity applying for exempt admission.

School boys under the age of 16 years are coming forward in considerable numbers, and it is suggested that the department consider reducing the age limit, with a view of lessening the number of applicants.

There also developed last year an attempt to bring Chinese women into Canada as the wives of residents of this country, and investigation showed that in the majority of the cases these women were simply being brought to Canada for the purpose of working in restaurants, etc. Steps have been taken to put a stop to the procedure followed by bringing these women before a board of inquiry and refusing them admission as labourers, unless we are absolutely satisfied as to the bona fides of their cases.

During the year 311 boards of inquiry were held in this district as follows:—

Vancouver.. . . .	237
Victoria.. . . .	31
At ports other than ports of entry.. . . .	43

Of these 98 were held in the cases of passengers applying for a landing, 43 on public charges, gaols, penitentiaries, mental hospitals, etc., and the balance in arrest cases; deportation was effected in 127 cases.

An analysis of the arrest cases is given in statement below:—

	Entered by stealth or misrepresen- tation	Entered as non- immigrant and remained	Undesirable Sec. 40-42	Entered after rejection
Arrested and deported.. . . .	61	33	18	..
Arrested and admitted.. . . .	4	12	4	5
Waiting deportation	3	3	4	..
Waiting decision on appeal.. . . .	2	4	2	..
Escaped	1	1	..	..

Fifty-nine prosecutions were conducted under the General Immigration Act, and 4 under the Chinese Act resulting in 26 fines being paid, 29 terms of imprisonment served, 4 deportations and 3 charges dismissed.

Ninety-two persons were deported from penitentiaries, gaols and mental hospitals by officers under the jurisdiction of this office, and a number were taken east for deportation by officers under the jurisdiction of the Western District.

Only one administrative fine was applied during the year.

Below will be found a statement giving information relative to detentions in our buildings for year ending March 31, 1921:—

	1919-20	1920-21
Persons detained at Vancouver.. . . .	5,128	15,191
Persons detained at Victoria.. . . .	2,921	3,832
Meals supplied at Vancouver.. . . .	65,748	116,084
Meals supplied at Victoria.. . . .	16,418	14,079
Janitor supplies at Vancouver.. . . .	\$610.84	\$567.19
Janitor supplies at Victoria.. . . .	\$98.24	\$67.87
Building account balance favour of department, Vancouver.. . . .	\$6,243.15	\$21,481.96
Building account balance favour of department, Vic- toria.. . . .	\$2,630.75	\$2,754.28

We have on several occasions during the period under review found it necessary to put on a patrol officer between White Rock and Huntingdon, this being as a result of information received that undersirables were entering Canada without inspection. During one period of 30 days, 20 arrests were made.

I am glad to be able to report that this department has received the best of co-operation from the Department of Customs and other Government departments with which we have had to deal from time to time during the year, and also that the United States Immigration Service on the coast has worked with us in the closest of co-operation in the handling of all matters of interest to both services.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, WESTERN DIVISION, THOMAS GELLEY

Immigrants from the British Isles and Europe

In accordance with the usual custom, this office has been advised by wire when trains carrying immigrants from ocean liners have left the eastern ports en route for western Canadian points. Such trains have been met by our officers, either at Winnipeg or a short distance from Winnipeg, for the purpose of rendering any assistance or giving any information, according to the various requirements of different immigrants. My officers also inspect the coaches and make a report as to the cooking facilities, the ventilation of the coaches, the cleanliness of the toilets and wash basins, and supply of drinking water and general accommodation afforded the immigrants on their journey inland. Those immigrants who are staying over in Winnipeg for a day or so for train connections, or for other purposes, are advised of the free accommodation that can be secured at the immigration hall, and, if wishing to take advantage of same, are directed to the hall, when they alight from the train at Winnipeg.

Admissions from the United States.—The following figures show that there has been a decrease in the number of settlers who were admitted from the United States via the thirty-three border ports in this division, as compared with the last fiscal year:—

	Number of admissions	Amount of cash	Value of stock and effects
1920-21.. .. .	18,368	\$1,827,479	\$ 6,158,231
1919-20.. .. .	23,300	3,335,138	10,487,085
Decrease of.. .. .	4,932	\$1,507,659	\$ 4,328,854

Rejections from the United States.—The number of persons rejected at border ports was 1,480, as compared with 1,741 last year. Of the 1,480 persons who were rejected, 68 appealed against their rejection to the minister.

Non-Immigrants from the United States.—In addition to immigrants, we have also kept a record at each port of the number of non-immigrants who have travelled through our ports. The total for the year was 530,539. This number includes tourists and persons visiting here from the United States. In many cases, the examination of persons claiming the status of a non-immigrant takes as long as the examination of an immigrant, as the examining inspector has to satisfy himself that such a person is a bona fide non-immigrant.

Total number of Inspections.—The following figures show the large percentage of non-immigrants examined as compared with the immigrants:—

	Number	Percentage
Immigrants admitted.. .. .	18,368	3.34
Immigrants rejected.. .. .	1,480	.27
Non-immigrants admitted.. .. .	530,539	96.39
Total number of inspections.. .. .	550,387	

Cash Bonds.—Under section 33, subsection 13, a total amount of \$16,774 was collected at border ports covering the admission of non-immigrants. The taking up of a cash bond has greatly increased the check on non-immigrants entering and leaving the country.

Detention Buildings.—During the year, new detention buildings have been erected by the Great Northern Railway at Emerson, and the Northern Pacific Railway at Emerson Junction. Negotiations are still being carried on with the Canadian Pacific Railway regarding the accommodation provided at Coutts and North Portal.

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Air Traffic.—There is only one official air harbour in this division, namely, at Virden, and the Customs officer there is becoming acquainted with the necessary regulations, so far as this department is concerned.

Investigations.—There has been a very large increase in the number of undersirables in the interior who have been reported to us by the police or other officials. Our own staff has carried out 1,835 investigations, and in addition, a large number have been made at my request by the R.C.M. Police and provincial and city police forces.

Prosecutions.—There were 44 prosecutions of persons for violation of the Immigration Act at border ports during the year, as compared with 8 last year. There were 21 in the interior, making a total of 65.

Deportations.—The number of deportations effected through this office amounted to 221, as compared with 125 last year. There are four deport officers on my staff, and owing to the increase in this branch of the work, they have not been sufficient at times to carry out all the necessary trips, consequently I have had to use other members of the staff.

The nationalities of the persons deported were as follows:—

United States.. . . .	135
English.. . . .	50
Scotch.. . . .	2
Irish.. . . .	1
Welsh.. . . .	1
Italian.. . . .	3
French.. . . .	3
Danish.. . . .	2
Belgian.. . . .	1
Finnish.. . . .	1
Russian.. . . .	1
Polish.. . . .	6
Scandinavian.. . . .	2
Austrian.. . . .	8
German.. . . .	5
	<hr/>
	221

Farm Labourers from the United States.—The supply of farm labour in Western Canada last spring and fall was sufficient to handle the seeding and harvesting of the crop, and no special effort was made to bring farm labourers from the United States. All those who did come in were recorded in the regular manner.

Immigration Halls.—The following is a list of the Immigration Halls in the Western Division, together with the number of settlers who obtained accommodation therein:—

Winnipeg.. . . .	* 2,931
Emerson, Man.. . . .	48
North Battleford, Sask.. . . .	244
North Portal, Sask.. . . .	65
*Prince Albert, Sask.. . . .	85
Edmonton, Alta.. . . .	1,791
*Athabasca, Alta.. . . .	15
*Edson, Alta.. . . .	Nil
Grande Prairie, Alta.. . . .	439
Grouard, Alta.. . . .	150
Peace River, Alta.. . . .	375
Spirit River, Alta.. . . .	331
	<hr/>
	6,474

* Closed during winter months.

Nine of these Halls are situated in the northern parts of the Prairie Provinces where homesteaders are locating, while two of them are situated on the border at

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Emerson and North Portal, where settlers coming in with live stock have to wait for their animals to be tested. Those settlers who obtain accommodation either at Winnipeg, the border, or in the interior, greatly appreciate the nature of the free accommodation provided for them by the Government.

Immigration Halls, Winnipeg

No. 1 Hall.—During the year, No. 1 Hall sheltered 3,142 immigrants, who spent an average of four days in the hall. Last year 1,084 received accommodation.

The meals supplied were as follows:—

To 48 destitute immigrants.. . . .	986
To 155 deports detained enroute.....	1,145
To 4 persons rejected and returned to Emerson.. . . .	4
To 1 person held for investigation.. . . .	12
To matron.. . . .	896
	<hr/>
	3,043

These meals cost \$683.92, or an average cost of 22½ cents per meal.

No. 2 Hall.—During the war, this hall was occupied by the military authorities, but has since been turned over to the Public Works Department.

No. 3 Hall.—This building was also occupied by the military during the war, but has since been turned over to the Public Works Department.

Grain Warehouse, Winnipeg.—The following is a list of exhibits prepared in the Grain Warehouse and forwarded to our agencies in the British Isles and United States during the year:—

- 265 cases containing grain-in-straw, grasses, half sheaves and rope, prepared from the following varieties, namely: millet, wheat, oats, flax, barley, timothy, alfalfa, red top, pea vine, clover, vetches, blue joint, hemp, corn, brome grass and sweet clover. .
- 209 boxes containing threshed grain of the various kinds.
- 30 boxes containing honey, cheese, and butter.
- 556 crates containing vegetables. These were expressed to the Canadian Government agents in the United States and were on exhibition at eighty-four state and county fairs held in the best agricultural districts in the United States.
- 172 school boxes containing grain-in-straw, grasses, and samples of threshed grain; also literature descriptive of Western Canada. These were expressed to schools in the United States upon request of principal of same.

The purchasing of the various grains and other exhibits occupied a period of ten weeks. The warehouse staff had to be increased by the employment of three temporary men to handle the preparation of the exhibits, which show an increase over last year.

I continue to receive many complimentary letters from schools in the United States to which we send boxes of grains and grasses. These seem to be appreciated very much, and the inclusion of literature descriptive of Western Canada helps to advertise the resources of our country. The various clippings of newspaper articles also show that our exhibits at the large agricultural fairs and exhibitions in the United States have received their share of favourable comments from the press.

Labour Bureau, Winnipeg.—There were 1,740 settlers applied at the Winnipeg office for information regarding agricultural settlement and employment. After

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being supplied with such information as we have, they were directed to the representatives of the different provinces in which they were interested.

British Immigrant Children.—The Inspector of British Immigrant Children and other officers have inspected these children in the usual way, according to requests received from Ottawa at this office.

REPORT OF G. BOGUE SMART, SUPERVISOR OF JUVENILE
IMMIGRATION

“To take these children from homes which were no homes, from surroundings full of peril to bodily health and moral well-being, from a country which offers small prospects and place them in a country which was a veritable Land of Promise crying out for willing labourers, was to confer a benefit on both countries so vast as to be stamped with the mark of its divine origin.”—*The Quiver*.

More than fifty years have passed since the necessity for effort on behalf of the thousands of poor and neglected children of London and other parts of the United Kingdom claimed the attention of well-disposed and worthy individuals to attempt by some action the reclamation and salvation of the thousands who should grow up in such conditions and surroundings as only tend to foster and develop many of the worst forms of depravity and a menace to the future of the nation. Not alone because of this danger but a greater and higher motive, viz. the interest and well-being of the children themselves, actuated those who recognized the call for service. In the course of their operations those engaged in the work found that a first requisite to ultimate success was a complete change of environment.

After visiting Canada and studying its advantages and suitability the pioneers in this service were convinced that they could direct their efforts to this country with greater assurance of ultimate success than could be expected for them at home. The proximity of Canada to the motherland was a matter of inducement for several reasons amongst others, (a) a saving in expense; (b) being the nearest Dominion to England, the natural pain and regret of relatives and friends leaving home then as to-day the common experience of the poor no less than of the rich, would not be so much felt; and (c) the further fact of Canada's existing need for just such a type of juvenile as could be supplied by Great Britain.

The first organized party of juveniles to leave Great Britain arrived at Quebec in 1869 and were cordially received by Government officials and citizens of that city, and since that remote period without interruption, except during the war, parties have annually been brought to Canada and settled in the agricultural districts of the older provinces of the Dominion.

For many years the real economic importance of the movement did not appear to impress itself to any extent upon the minds of Canadians generally, as might have been anticipated. But this was largely due to the fact that juvenile migration received very little publicity beyond perhaps casual reference in the official reports of immigration agents of the ports at which the children landed. In 1875, however, the Select Committee on Immigration and Colonization made a special report to the House of Commons that the movement was of a satisfactory character and had resulted with very little exception in permanent advantage to the children who were brought out, and to the country, adding that exceptions to the rule of well-doing were not either in number or character sufficient to impair the result as a whole, and from this time a more general interest was taken in the movement. Its promoters, notwithstanding a certain amount of discouragement, if not hostility, both in Canada and the homeland, “carried on,” and only within recent years has its value been fully recognized by all classes of the community in the sense that it has

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added thousands of young men and women to our population and helped to some extent to meet the demands for help.

The Departments of Government of Great Britain concerned in the early care and training of these young settlers, and with whose sanction children are permitted to leave the mother country, do not lose sight or interest in them when they go abroad but follow their careers with a deep and almost parental interest until they are capable of managing their own affairs.

The children undergo special training and instruction in such subjects as are essential to properly qualify them for respectable citizenship and useful service abroad. Besides their elementary schooling, instruction in useful trades*for the boys—such as carpentry, boot-making and repairing, harnessmaking, tailoring, gardening, and in many schools in the country districts lighter branches of farming. The girls are taught housework, dressmaking, laundry work and cookery. This course of training embraces periods of from one to five years. In the Barnardo and other institutions, migration is held before the children as a certificate of their personal merit and health.

After arrival in Canada children are first placed out on approval with the distinct understanding that if they are unsuited for the work which they were expected to do, they may be returned to the Receiving Home after reasonable notice to such effect has been furnished to the superintendent of the home. A form is sent to each applicant which is filled up and returned to the superintendent, in which the work required of the child is stated, together with such other information as the society may require. A certificate as to the character of the applicant and members of his family is furnished by a responsible person, usually a magistrate or clergyman. This information must be in the possession of the superintendent of the institution before the child is entrusted to their care. A child is often sent out on trial, and if, within a reasonable time, he proves satisfactory, an indenture is entered into in legal form over the signatures of the home superintendent and the employer. The terms of the agreement necessarily vary according to the age and capacity of the child. It provides for an engagement covering a definite period, during the whole or part of which term the child is to be boarded and clothed and made to attend church and Sunday school and also a public school during the school term. Wages for young children should for the first six or even twelve months of their service be considered of secondary consideration.

As indicated in the preceding paragraph the children are under the legal guardianship of the society or agency under whose auspices they were sent to Canada, and the representatives of the agencies are accountable to the Imperial Government and the Government of Canada for their proper care and supervision.

The thoroughness of the training referred to has been shown to be most beneficial to the children. As they come to the Dominion they are grouped according to age: (1) little boys and girls of ages varying from 3½ to 12 years and (2) those from 12 to 18 years, and are placed as follows: (3) the younger ones by adoption, and (4) the older ones as farm apprentices and domestic helps on a scale of wage commensurate with their capabilities. The terms upon which the children are apprenticed usually cover from one to three years, after which yearly terms of hire are negotiated by the home on their behalf. Many of the homes collect in trust for their wards their earnings, and thus retain control of their savings until the boy or girl is of age. This is allowable as the right of the legal guardian of the children emigrating under their auspices. Exception is sometimes made in the case of boys or girls who have given proof of possessing habits of thrift and good judgment.

There are certain conditions in respect to the selection of children whom it is proposed to migrate and the organizations adhere to the following safeguards: (a) The character of every boy or girl must be furnished in writing before emigra-

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tion is agreed upon, and the report must refer to the period during which the child was under training and observation in the orphanage, home or school. (b) Those whose characters are doubtful or others who have been placed out in the motherland and have not made good, are negligible.

The department has maintained as in previous years, a constant supervision and watchfulness in regard to the comfort and personal welfare of every boy and girl who came from Great Britain to Canada without parental escort or protection. The work is not performed spasmodically or superficially but continuously and as effectively as possible until the child reaches his eighteenth year or longer if necessary. It is only by maintaining this personal touch that the value of their emigration to Canada can properly be determined.

During the past year, 1,080 boys and 346 girls, of ages varying from 5 to 18 years, were migrated to Canada and placed in homes and situations of profitable employment throughout the Dominion. Many of the children were the orphans of Imperial soldiers, killed in the late war, and many others were children of poor but respectable parentage. Others were less fortunate in respect to parentage though of this class the vast majority have received such training as to make it impossible to distinguish one class from another.

The interest of Canadians in the children was shown in various ways: (1) by the cordial welcome given them on their arrival; (2) by the continuous and extraordinary requests for their services received from all parts of the Dominion; (3) the profound interest shown in their welfare, treatment and success; (4) the general popularity of the movement as a source of supply of farm and domestic help; and (5) favourable press notices and widespread desire that the work, as conducted under the present auspices and departmental regulations should receive the utmost encouragement and sympathy as the result of its immense national and economic importance.

GENERAL STATISTICAL REPORT

On the 31st March the number of children under inspection by this branch of the department was 1,665, including 1,133 boys and 532 girls, and their distribution was as follows:—

	Boys	Girls	Total
Province of Ontario..	827	448	1,275
Province of Quebec	290	44	334
Province of New Brunswick.. . . .	57	16	73
Province of Nova Scotia.. . . .	36	19	55
Province of Prince Edward Island.. .	..	3	3
Province of Manitoba..	2	..	2
Province of Saskatchewan.. . . .	3	1	4
Province of Alberta..	1	1	2
Province of British Columbia	4	..	4
	<hr/> 1,133	<hr/> 532	<hr/> 1,665

In the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces there are very few agricultural districts where one would fail to find some of these boys at work, either as beginners or qualified farm hands. After serving apprenticeships in the east some migrate to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta as harvest hands, where many remain and take up homesteads and generally make good. In Western Canada splendid openings are always to be found for old country boys who have had experience on farms in Eastern Canada.

The continued and practically unlimited demand during the year for the employment of these British boys and girls by farmers and others exceeded the total applications of previous years by over eight thousand. In the following statement there will be found the number of applications received for these children migrated during the

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fiscal year—thus showing the extent to which this branch of our immigration might be enlarged to meet more adequately the requirement for this class of help which is so general throughout the agricultural sections of the country.

Society or Agency	Children Emigrated	Applications received for Children
Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Toronto and Peterborough, Ontario, and Winnipeg, Manitoba.. . . .	581	13,398
The Catholic Emigration Association.. . . .	229	2,161
Church of England Society, Sherbrooke, P.Q... .	120	200 over
Miss Macpherson and Mrs. Birt, Belleville, Ont. . .	121	1,167
Fairknowe Home (Mr. Quarrier) Brockville . . .	110	1,216
The National Children's Home and Orphanage . .	90	800
Sir J. T. Middlemore, Halifax, N.S.	91	200
Mr. J. W. C. Fegan, Toronto.. . . .	49	332
Salvation Army.. . . .	32	327
The Church Army.. . . .	2	....
British Women, S.O.B... . . .	1	....
Mrs. Smyley ("The Coombs") Hespeler, Ontario	..	40
	1,426	19,841

Had it been known that the supply was available the number of applicants would no doubt have been largely in excess of the above total, if not actually double.

The representative of one of the organizations in Canada, in speaking of the possibilities of the further development of this branch of immigration, stated that it would not have been a difficult matter to place a hundred boys on the land, if they had unexpectedly walked in upon us, amongst farmers who have been waiting for months in the hope of our being able to supply such help.

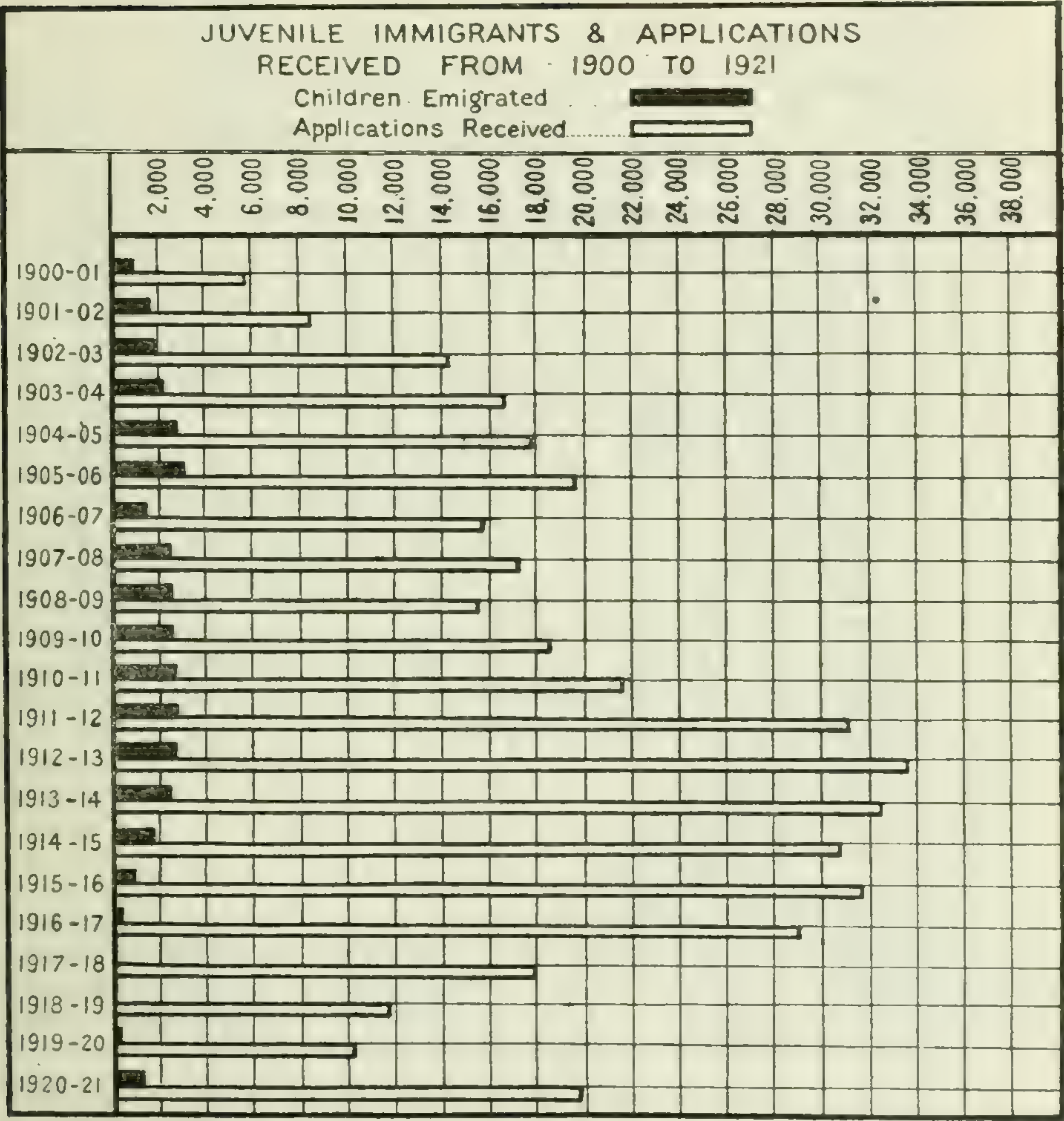
The demand for juvenile farm and domestic help during the past twenty years has not been exclusively confined to Canada; Australia, New Zealand and South Africa and other British Dominions have been active in propaganda in the old country and the representatives of the various Governments have offered generous assistance in the interest of migration of boys and girls to their respective Dominions.

Canada's ability to absorb thousands of trained boys and girls is indicated in the subjoined chart, by the great disparity between supply and demand. It is therefore clear that the demand in this branch of immigration is only limited by the supply and it should be explained that the activities of those encouraging the movement have so far been chiefly confined to Eastern Canada leaving a field of practically unlimited possibilities in the western provinces unprovided for.

From year to year we observe the success of our former juvenile immigrants and more and more realize the unlimited possibilities awaiting persevering and industrious children in this country. A writer has well said, "The feet of our boys and girls are set in a large place. In Canada, if a boy should lose his situation the process of regaining a footing is easy as compared to the conditions prevailing in the Motherland," and adds, "The number of successes amongst our British juvenile immigrants is large and the percentage of failures small."

The records of the department are very interesting and show that these children adapt themselves without difficulty and stand the test of their new life and surroundings wonderfully well, fully 95 per cent having done well in Canada. This is due to (1) a careful selection of children for migration, (2) the class of homes into which the children are received, and (3) their effective supervision or after care. The late Dr. Barnardo once stated, in course of conversation, that the emigration of children without continuous supervision would, in his opinion, court disaster.

In passing on to the main features of the work of this Branch during the past fiscal year the following table will be found to supply a complete record of the children who were subject to the direct inspection of this department, set forth in such a way as to indicate the quality of homes and situations provided for them, their health, earnings progress and the conditions under which they were employed.



RESULTS OF DISTRIBUTION DURING 1920

Homes and situations—			
In good foster homes and situations.. . . .	1,241		
In fair foster homes and situations.. . . .	14		
In unsatisfactory homes and situations.. . . .	1	1,256	
Health—			
Good.. . . .	1,215		
Fair.. . . .	40		
Unsatisfactory.. . . .	1	1,256	
Progress—			
Good.. . . .	1,171		
Fair.. . . .	80		
Unsatisfactory.. . . .	5	1,256	
Conduct—			
Good.. . . .	1,177		
Fair.. . . .	76		
Unsatisfactory.. . . .	3	1,256	
Children of school age receiving board, clothing and schooling.. . .			350
“ receiving board and clothes with a small wage.. . . .			75
“ 14 years of age and earning wages.. . . .			735
“ over 17 and on their own.. . . .			13
“ adopted.. . . .			28
“ boarders.. . . .			24
“ in the homes.. . . .			12
“ in hospital.. . . .			6
“ returned to home for further placing.. . . .			34
“ absent when inspector called.. . . .			18
“ whereabouts unknown			35
“ restored to relatives.. . . .			15
“ deported.. . . .			5
“ married during year.. . . .			16
“ enlisted.. . . .			1
“ in Naval Reserve.. . . .			2
“ died.. . . .			4
“ gone to United States			13
“ absconded.. . . .			1
“ returned to England.. . . .			14
“ gone to Western Canada.. . . .			1
“ in jail.. . . .			3
Over 16 children have money in the bank.			
One during haying earns \$4 a day.			
One apprenticed and earning 42 cents an hour.			
One earns \$2 a day.			
One earns share in profits.			
One apprenticed at \$432 a year.			
One clerk in dry goods store.			
One clerk earns \$20 a month.			
One will receive \$100 when of age.			
One clerk in store, \$384 a year.			
One works in mill, \$480 a year.			
Total ages.. . . .	16,313	years	
Average age.. . . .	13	“	
Average wage.. . . .	\$93.22		
Total wage.. . . .	\$84,455.00		
Total inspections in 1920-21.. . . .	1,645		
Completed cases in 1920-21 (i.e. boys and girls over 18 years of age.)			
Homes—			
Good.. . . .			156
Fair.. . . .			..
Unsatisfactory.. . . .			..
Health—			
Good.. . . .			155
Fair.. . . .			1
Unsatisfactory.. . . .			..
Progress—			
Good.. . . .			153
Fair.. . . .			3
Unsatisfactory.. . . .			..
Conduct—			
Good.. . . .			153
Fair.. . . .			3
Unsatisfactory.. . . .			..
Children still attending school and receiving board and clothes.. . .			6
Children earning wages and receiving board and clothes.. . . .			21
One earns 30 cents an hour.			
Two on their own farms.			

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RESULTS OF DISTRIBUTION DURING 1920.—*Concluded*

Six "on their own."	
One dressmaker at \$1.25 per day.	
One owns share in farm.	
One earns \$5 a day.	
One works in cheese factory.	
Total ages..	2,769 years
Average age..	18 "
Average wage..	\$183.14
Total wage..	\$28,570.00

The children were generally found contented and well settled and a very small number, comparatively, changed situations or had to be recalled on account of faulty traits of character on their own part during the year.

About twenty-five per cent of the children migrated were girls, and they were placed in domestic service in both town and country, and they have measured up equally well with the boys and succeeded in making a place for themselves in a surprisingly short time. As domestic helpers they have been an all round success, and as nurse maids they are almost sure to succeed. Our lady inspector, of course, gives the younger girls special attention and has found that those of the school attendance age were being sent to school regularly. The inspector visits the younger girls whenever possible at school and obtains from the teacher a report as to their ability to learn and general progress. These children are perhaps a little handicapped at first, having changed from one school to another, but they soon overcome any disadvantage in this regard and adjust themselves to their school work. While all children vary in their ability to learn, the reports for the past year do not show that any of our Old Country girls were not making reasonable progress both at home and at school.

In the case of young children, foster parents and others with whom they are placed are expected to show them such consideration as is due to childhood. There is everywhere manifest in the progress of these young people a healthy appreciation of personal responsibility on the part of those to whom the interests of these little girls are entrusted. During the past year no cases of unfair or unkind treatment of our juvenile immigrants—either boys or girls—were reported by our inspectors.

DEPARTMENTAL INSPECTION

In my previous reports it has been stated that the friends and well-wishers of the children need not entertain any apprehension concerning the treatment of the children in Canada, as any act of injustice would be quickly discovered and resented by those living in the neighbourhood. Our young immigrants are not only kindly treated, but the great majority are treated as members of their employer's family and are permitted to freely participate in the comforts and pleasures of the domestic circle.

Our inspectors have been engaged constantly the year round travelling in the townships, paying personal and unexpected visits amongst the children. Each child is privately interviewed and a careful survey made of his home surroundings, personal appearance, and general progress. When complaints are received the child and his employer are brought together with a view of healing any trivial differences that have been found to exist between them. In the event of a situation being found unsatisfactory to the progress and general well-being of the child, full particulars are reported to the superintendent of the home, with a recommendation for such action as circumstances may warrant. The various organizations have shown a desire for reasonable co-operation with the department in carrying out the regulations and protecting the interests of the children.

It is estimated that fully 75 per cent of these former juvenile immigrants adhere to farming or various branches of agriculture as their permanent occupation.

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Many whose tastes or inclinations divert into other avenues of industry than farming have become successful merchants, ministers of the gospel, members of the professions, etc. In this connection the following is a quotation from a newspaper item of recent date in its reference to a boy who had been emigrated under the auspices of one of the societies:—

“Reverend —, M.A., B.D., pastor of First Church, is doing excellent work in his pastorate and his ministry is both popular and fruitful. Very large congregations are now gathering to hear him. Financially, too, he has done remarkably well. An esteemed ministerial brother says some kindly things about him in a letter just to hand: ‘I consider — one of the strongest men in our convention. He is growing every year and getting a very strong hold of our work and our hearts. I wish we had a score of men with his ability and choice Christian spirit for leadership. He assisted me in our special meetings, and for directness of appeal to accept Christ and the gospel of Christ I have yet to hear anything more convincing or true to the heart of Christianity. If Ontario has any more ministers of a like spiritual and intellectual calibre, who are movable, the East will welcome them heartily.’”

There are many noticeable examples of the success of these old country boys worthy of mention. The manager of Dr. Barnardo's Homes recently stated:—

“It is very encouraging when our correspondence from the boys of our great family reads as did a letter from George — a few weeks since. He says: ‘I have lots of work to do. I have a very large cheese factory which runs nine months, and the rest of the year I have to get up my wood.’ George contemplates bringing to Canada some of his relatives from the old country.”

Another of their boys had just recently completed a course at an agricultural college. This young fellow contemplates continuing his studies in agriculture during the winter and in the spring has arranged to embark on farming on his own account.

“This young man graduated at the University of Toronto, and on his official examination passed with seventy marks in each subject, standing fourth in his graduating class. He is a strong, well-developed young man, of good appearance, and is working up what promises to be a most successful practice in his district as a veterinary surgeon.”

A few months ago a farmer called at one of the receiving homes during my visit and said:—

“Fifty years ago I came out with the second party in August, 1870, and I own the farm not two miles from where I was first placed.”

Another sending a gift to the home wrote:—

“I am still on the same farm you placed me on thirty-eight years ago; the only difference is that my master has retired and I have bought the farm.

“We hear with much regret of the death of one of our old boys, named —, in —, Canada. He fell from a barn platform, sustaining concussion of the brain, from which he died without regaining consciousness. Dr. Barnardo sent him to Canada twenty-five years ago, and since then he has worked as a farm labourer. There was an interruption of five years in war time, during which he returned to England and worked in shipyards. He was unmarried and forty-four years of age. At his death he left an estate of fifteen thousand dollars to a local hospital, and one thousand dollars to our homes. The rest goes to a brother in England. How many farm labourers could save £3,000 (\$15,000) in Great Britain in twenty-five years?”

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Realizing this country's great need for juvenile workers such as Great Britain can readily supply, it has been my endeavour to encourage a larger emigration from the motherland than ever before and to enlist a deeper interest in the work and the children themselves, thus ensuring supporters of the movement and the friends of the children that when the children settle in Canada they will be considerably treated and have all the rights and privileges which Canadian born children enjoy.

Our former juvenile immigrants are perhaps amongst the most enthusiastic emigration agents Canada has. Every year some of these young fellows have been the means of bringing relatives and friends to the Dominion and providing employment for them here. The result has been that some mothers who were struggling along in poverty at home have been enabled to rejoin their children, and are enjoying the comfort of a good home, while other members of the family are in profitable employment.

It will be observed that these young people have during the past year rendered satisfactory service to their employers. Sometime ago a Canadian journal, in referring to the movement, maintained that "the conditions governing incoming immigrant children without parents are strict. The majority of them are excellent material; no precaution could prevent an occasional mistake among thousands of experiments; and no care in this country could prevent a lapse here and there after arrival, among thousands of tests. But statistics collected and registered by the Dominion Government show that a smaller proportion of these children are failures in Canada, or become law breakers than of our own native Canadian population." It is recognized by those responsible that the immigration laws and regulations must be conformed with, and that when any of these children are shown to be of the classes usually prohibited, they are deported. In the past twelve months the number of these young people who have been the subject of the deportation regulations were only five out of a total of 1,426, being about one-third of one per cent of the total immigration or only three in a thousand.

In closing my report for the year I feel it my duty to express my deep appreciation of the uniform courtesy shown by the representatives of the various British societies and others in their willingness to afford me every facility for investigating the records of their respective organizations. These examinations, which as a part of my duty, enable me to inspect every detail of the management of the homes in Canada, and to question those in charge on matters of public interest. Having access to the records I am enabled to inspect the family history of the children and in general maintain a complete and intelligent oversight of all matters connected with the movement.

My reports from year to year, including the present one, make it impossible to mistake my sincere sympathy with the movement because of the evidence continually brought to my attention of its practical advantage to this country in providing a means of meeting even a small proportion of the demand for farm and domestic help, and it would be impossible to form any other opinion than that my entire sympathy is on the side of the continuance of an even greater encouragement to the movement. Even besides this it is a form of immigration by which children are brought to Canada and looked after at ages which enable them to grow up under the influence of Canadian conditions and become permanent industrious and worthy citizens of the Dominion.

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REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF THE WOMEN'S DIVISION,
MRS. J. S. ROBSON

Towards the end of the repatriation period, in May, 1919, a small conference of representatives of interested organizations was held in the Plaza building, Ottawa, to discuss matters relating to the immigration of women. At this meeting the following principles were presented to and endorsed by the Minister of Immigration and Colonization:—

- (1) That the principle that immigration of women to Canada be in charge of women be adopted, this to be worked out as follows:—
 - (a) Advisory capacity.
 - (b) Employment of women workers on the staff of the Department of Immigration (1) at Ottawa, (2) in England, (3) on steamships, (4) at ports of entry.

It was also decided that a survey of existing machinery for the reception and housing of immigrant women be made. At this meeting were present the members of the British Oversea Settlement Mission sent to Canada for the purpose of investigating opportunities for ex-service women.

Following this meeting the survey suggested was made. In August, 1919, a temporary woman officer (later to be known as the Supervisor of the Women's Division) was attached to the Department of Immigration and Colonization for the purpose of further organizing and developing the women's work.

CANADIAN COUNCIL OF IMMIGRATION OF WOMEN

In September, 1919, after communicating with all interested organizations, the first meeting of the Canadian Council of Immigration of Women was held. The aims of this council, as stated in its first constitution, were as follows:—

- (a) Supervision of hostels that are or will be established for the accommodation of household workers coming to Canada.
- (b) The establishment, control and supervision of new hostels as need may arise for these hostels.
- (c) Control of such federal financial support in the form of subsidies as may be granted from time to time for the maintenance of hostels.
- (d) Study, followed by recommendations to the Immigration Department, of conditions covering the overseas selection and care at ports of embarkation and on steamships and trains, of women immigrants coming to Canada.

At this meeting the Superintendent of Emigration for Canada in England, Mr. J. Obed Smith, was present; also Miss Gladys Pott, of the Oversea Settlement Mission. The situation regarding household help in different sections of the country was carefully canvassed. The survey of existing machinery for housing and reception was presented. It was decided that the membership of the Canadian Council of Immigration of Women should consist of representatives of national organizations interested in immigration, and provincial representatives to be appointed by the Provincial Governments; also, that the council should co-operate with the British women's organization then in process of formation. It was agreed that the placing of such women as came to the hostels should be done in co-operation with the Women's Division of the Employment Service of Canada. The training of houseworkers and the standardization of housework also occupied the attention of this

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meeting. Recommendations as to certain restrictions on immigration, the abolition of the bonus system, and the licensing of booking agents were brought to the attention of the minister. Arrangements were made for follow-up work through both city and rural women's organizations and the various churches.

For the purpose of establishing hostels and initiating much of this work, the council commenced operations with a salaried executive officer and secured offices at 102 Bank street, Ottawa. Further meetings were held in January, 1920, and October, 1920. It continued operations in these quarters until January, 1921, organizing hostels, preparing a report on standardization of housework, and doing valuable follow-up work. At the annual meeting of the council in October, 1920, it was felt that with the establishment of the hostels and the decentralization of much of the work through provincial operation, the time had come for a restatement of the council's aims and purposes. Certain findings then made were submitted to the minister, and at a special meeting of the council held in April, 1921, it was decided to continue in operation as an advisory body, advising the department as to matters relating to hostels and follow-up work, and bringing in the outside point of view in all matters relating to the immigration of women, but the administrative and secretarial work of the council to be merged with that of the Women's Division.

The membership of the council at present is as follows:—

- Lady Falconer, Toronto, representing Young Women's Christian Association.
- Mrs. Vincent Massey, Toronto, representing National Council of Women of Canada.
- Mrs. John McNaughton, Harris, Sask., representing Women's Section, Canadian Council of Agriculture.
- Mrs. Charles Robson, Winnipeg, Man., representing Federated Women's Institutes of Canada.
- Mrs. Gordon Wright London, Ont., representing Women's Christian Temperance Union.
- Mrs. W. D. Spence, Calgary, Alta., representing Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire.
- Mrs. Colin Russel, Montreal, P.Q., representing National Committee on Mental Hygiene.
- Mr. Tom Moore, Ottawa, Ont., representing Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.
- Mr. C. G. MacNeil, Ottawa, Ont., representing Great War Veterans' Association of Canada.
- Dr. J. G. Shearer, Toronto, Ont., representing Social Service Council of Canada.
- Lady Pope, Ottawa, Ont., representing Catholic Women's League of Canada.
- Mrs. J. N. West, Toronto, Ont., representing Women's Missionary Society of Presbyterian Church in Canada.
- Mrs. H. A. Lavell, Kingston, Ont., representing Women's Missionary Society of Methodist Church in Canada.
- Miss Bogert, representing Women's Auxiliary to Missionary Society of Church of England in Canada.
- Hon. Mrs. Ralph Smith, Vancouver, B.C., representing province of British Columbia.
- Mrs. Wm. Robertson, Calgary, Alta., representing province of Alberta.
- Mrs. I. D. Jones, Regina, Sask., representing province of Saskatchewan.
- Dr. M. Ellen Douglass, Winnipeg, Man., representing province of Manitoba.
- Mrs. H. D. Warren, Toronto, Ont., representing province of Ontario.
- Mde. F. L. Beique, Montreal, P.Q., representing province of Quebec.
- Mrs. M. E. Lawrence, St. John, N.B., representing province of New Brunswick.
- Mrs. Wm. Dennis, Halifax, N.S., representing province of Nova Scotia.

HOSTELS

The hostels number eight, and are situated as follows:—

Halifax, using the house of the Local Council of Women.

St. John, at first a separate hostel; now co-operating with Transient Home of the Travellers' Aid.

Montreal took over Dorchester House; now operating as Canadian Women's Hostel.

Toronto—72 Carlton street.

Winnipeg took over the Girls' Home of Welcome.

Regina opened a new hostel at 1839 Lorne street.

Calgary arranged with the Girls' Home.

Vancouver arranged with the Y.W.C.A.

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Arrangements were made with the Provincial Governments to assist in the financing of the hostels to the extent of supplying heat, light and rent. So far, the province of Quebec has made no contribution to the Montreal hostel. The council was led to make such extensive preparations by the statement in the report of the British Government Oversea Settlement Mission that 10,000 demobilized war-service women were anxious to come to Canada to enter housework. These hostels, in addition to being a reception home for girls upon their arrival in Canada, serve also as a clubhouse and home when they are ill or on holidays. They also serve a very useful purpose in caring for many other immigrants, particularly families passing through who wish a clean accommodation at a moderate cost.

Up to October 31, 1920, these hostels have accommodated 3,915 transient immigrant women.

PINK CARDS OR EMIGRATION PERMITS

In order to ensure proper selection of immigrant women, the Women's Division urged upon the department the necessity of a system of emigration permits, to be granted to all unaccompanied women desirous of coming to Canada, upon the assurance of good health and satisfactory purpose in coming.

Under this system, from December 1, 1919, to March 31, 1921, a total of 7,724 women have come to Canada, of whom 4,169 were coming either to be married or to join relatives, 2,459 were coming to assured positions in factory work or housework, and 1,096 were coming to seek housework. In this division there is a card record of over a thousand of these girls, of whom fully 90 per cent are reported as satisfactory.

FACTORY HELP

By a special arrangement between the Department of Labour and the Department of Immigration, parties of girls for factory work have been brought out. These have been given the same attention as those coming for housework. This division has kept a vigilant lookout for all girls coming to Canada for factory work without such permission, and those coming to take up work which might complicate the employment situation. In this restrictive policy we have been specially commended by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

ADVANCED PASSAGES AND PROVINCIAL OPERATIONS

In February, 1920, the department sent its woman officer to Great Britain to arrange for closer co-operation with the British Committee and to make a study of conditions as they affect the immigration of houseworkers. Upon this officer's return, she reported that the need for houseworkers in Canada could only be supplied by a system of advanced passages. She was authorized to take this matter up with the three Prairie Provinces, which have no agents-general in London, and the department took it up by correspondence with the other provinces.

The province of Saskatchewan immediately responded and an arrangement was made whereby a special woman officer was appointed for the purpose of selection in Great Britain, one-half of her salary being paid by the Provincial Government and one-half by the Federal Government. She selects the women and advances their passage under an arrangement with the Provincial Government, puts them in charge of the ship's matron on the boat, and they are conducted on the train in Canada to their destination by a Federal woman officer; 165 women have been brought to Saskatchewan in this manner to date, and the scheme is working out very satisfactorily.

The same scheme was to be adopted in Manitoba, but the death of the Hon. Valentine Winkler prevented its being immediately carried out. Recently the matter

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was again taken up with the Hon. George Malcolm, now Minister of Agriculture, and the Manitoba Government has appointed a woman to go overseas and undertake the work.

The Government of New Brunswick is also sending a woman to Great Britain shortly to interest women in coming to that province.

IMPERIAL ASSISTED PASSAGES

Early in February, 1921, letters were sent to all the members of the Canadian Council of Immigration of Women, asking for the opinion of their organizations and provinces regarding the offer of the British Government to pay £25 towards the passage money of any inexperienced woman of the servant class whom we might wish to take. This matter was also brought up at the April meeting of the council, and the following resolution unanimously adopted:—

“Resolved, that in view of the present industrial conditions in Canada, and the restricted policy which we have adopted, this council do express the opinion that at the present time we do not favour the immigration of these inexperienced British women, until such time as the provinces will guarantee free training for these girls.”

Since then, schemes of training have been discussed with the Toronto Hostel, the Manitoba Government and the Women's Institutes of British Columbia.

SOCIETY FOR THE OVERSEA SETTLEMENT OF BRITISH WOMEN

The British Government formed an amalgamation of all the women's organizations in Great Britain interested in immigration, making them an auxiliary to the Oversea Settlement Committee, under the name of the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women. This division has co-operated very closely with this organization, in many cases securing information about situations and prospective employers for British women who were coming out, and arranging for introductions to members of Canadian women's organizations.

CONDUCTRESSES

Until August, 1920, women not accompanied by their families came to Canada in parties in charge of Canadian Government women officers. After a careful trying out of this scheme, it was recommended to the minister that the steamship companies be asked to undertake this work for several reasons. It was impossible for the Canadian Government to supply permanent officers for all the vessels travelling between Canada and Great Britain. The appointment of temporary officers was generally unsatisfactory. The steamship companies then undertook to put on officers to be known as “ship's conductresses.” Up to the present time, the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services has done this work in a satisfactory manner, and on half a dozen of their boats have ship's conductresses—women of high character and ability. The scheme is working out most satisfactorily. The Cunard and White Star Lines are using chief stewardesses and former matrons. It is a little early yet to pass judgment on any one of the lines in regard to this scheme, but the situation is improving considerably. These ship's officers take over the lists from our women officers at the ports and report to the ship's officers on this side, and they exercise careful supervision over the girls during the voyage.

WOMEN OFFICERS

In September, 1920, Orders in Council were passed asking for the appointment of three Principal Woman Officers and one Assistant in Great Britain, a Principal Woman Officer for duty at Quebec and St. John, and two conductresses to travel on the trains in Canada conducting parties. These positions were advertised by the

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Civil Service Commission and, after an examination, were filled. The Principal Woman Officer at the port of Quebec, in addition to her other duties, is a member of all Boards of Inquiry dealing with cases of detentions of women.

NURSERIES

While the attention of this division was primarily intended to be focused on the immigration of unaccompanied women, a few visits to the ports and trips in the colonist cars of the boat trains brought home the fact that there was a very important piece of work to be done at the ports in caring for and assisting the woman travelling with small children. Accordingly, when the new rest-room was opened at St. John, a section of it was secured for a nursery. This was equipped with cribs for babies, beds for their tired mothers, kindergarten tables and chairs for the tots, baths and laundry facilities, first-aid equipment and a supply of feeding bottles, and English and Canadian foods and baby requisites. It was opened in charge of the New Brunswick Provincial Red Cross, who placed a trained nurse in charge. In addition, three V.A.D.'s are on duty for each boat. As soon as the mothers pass through the lines the V.A.D.'s ask them to give up the babies. They immediately take them to the nursery while the mother is getting her ticket, changing her money and securing her luggage. The baby, if necessary, can be given a bath and is cared for until the mother's return. All the little children are given a cup of milk and a biscuit free. In the four months that it has been operating, over 300 infants in arms have been taken care of, and from the sturdy Scotch bairn to the Italian bambino in swaddling clothes they have all received the best of attention. Over 250 remedies for colds and minor ailments among children and elderly people were given. In addition, postage stamps, postcards and writing materials can be secured. Many of the people using the room, particularly the Europeans, are anxious to make a slight contribution. Up to date, \$89.28 has been received, \$45.44 has been paid out, leaving a balance of \$43.84. Particular emphasis is laid on the fact that only in cases where the mother is well able to pay is any charge made for babies' food and supplies. In all other cases they are given free.

A particularly sharp look-out is kept for the families of returning soldiers and many of these have been supplied with food for the journey. Old people are helped to find their luggage and their place in the train. Girls and women with no knowledge of English are taken care of and sent to their destination.

As it was felt that this was the beginning of perhaps a more important welfare work for children, a follow-up card was issued advising the mothers where to take their children for proper medical attention, and in some cases special word has been sent to the Victoria Order of Nurses or to the Red Cross to follow up certain families. Word has been received back from as far west as New Westminster, appreciating the opportunity it has given our own Canadian people of getting in touch with the newcomer.

The Red Cross was asked to undertake this work on account of its international scope. People arriving in Canada from Central Europe with no knowledge of our language or conditions in this country come over and touch the Red Cross on the nurse's arm, assured at once of ready sympathy and help.

A similar nursery has been opened at Halifax, also under the Red Cross. On account of the small number of boats coming to Halifax a full time nurse is not required, V.A.D.'s under a nursing sister doing the work for the Red Cross. This work at Halifax quite equals the work at St. John. A third nursery is now in operation at Quebec, and the same co-operation is provided by the Red Cross, to the extent of supplying two trained nurses and three other paid helpers.

This work is not only undertaken as a piece of welfare work, but as a piece of Canadianization effort, the desire of those responsible for it being that the newcomer on his arrival in this country gets the proper Canadian contact.

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PUBLICITY

A pamphlet on "Women's Work in Canada," was prepared by this division. Newspaper articles have been prepared for both Canada and Great Britain. The Old Country office has been kept informed of employment conditions in Canada. Addresses have been given to the Women's Canadian Clubs of Winnipeg, Fort William, Ottawa and Smith's Falls; to the annual meeting of the National Council of Women at St. John, N.B.; and their executive at Peterborough, Ont.; to the Local Council of Women in Hamilton, Ont.; to the Ontario Women's Institutes in Toronto and the Manitoba Women's Institutes in Winnipeg; and for the future, the annual meeting of the Daughters of the Empire in Toronto in May, and the Alberta Women's Institutes in Edmonton in June. In addition, all interested organizations in Great Britain, Canada and the United States have been kept supplied with whatever information was available.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, EASTERN DIVISION, W. R. LITTLE

BORDER PORTS

During the fiscal year which ended on the 31st of March, 1921, there arrived at ports of entry along the international boundary 42,875 immigrants, of whom 25,754 were admitted and 17,121 were rejected.

STATEMENT OF ADMISSIONS, REJECTIONS, APPEALS, INVESTIGATIONS AND PROSECUTIONS AT THE VARIOUS BORDER PORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON THE 31ST OF MARCH, 1921.

BORDER PORTS

Ports	Appeals							Totals	Cash Deposits	
	Admissions	Rejections	Sustained	Dismissed	Entry by permit	Investigations	Prosecutions		Refunded	Pending
Amherstburg.....	1							\$	\$	\$
Andover.....	52									
Arcootook Jet.....	55	5								
Armstrong.....	2	1								
Beebe Jet.....	1,968	426	1		1	30		2,200	2,150	50
Bridgeburg.....	2,340	1,103	15	23	22	31		3,015	2,775	240
Brockville.....	170	34				13				
Clair.....	32	2								
Coaticook.....	459	121				8		500		500
Cobourg.....	28	11				4				
Comin's Mills.....	30	14								
Cornwall.....	213	240		3		13		300	300	
Courtwright.....	23									
Crystal Beach.....	1	113								
Delee.....	125	14								
Edmundston.....	38	7								
Erie.....	1									
Erie Beach.....		42								
Fort Erie.....	175	67		12						
Fredericton.....	28									
Georgetown.....		1								

STATEMENT OF ADMISSIONS, REJECTIONS, APPEALS, ETC.—*Concluded.*

BORDER PORTS—*Concluded*

Ports	Appeals							Totals	Cash Deposits	
	Admissions	Rejections	Sustained	Dismissed	Entry by permit	Investigations	Prosecutions		Refunded	Pending
								\$	\$	\$
Grand Falls	7									
Halifax from U.S.	25									
Hemmingford.....	17	5								
Highwater.....	2,420	253	2	3						
Iroquois.....	1	1								
Kingston.....	100	12		1		20				
Lacolle Jet.....	604	304	1	7	2	2		2,455	2,205	250
Lacolle Highway.....	39	91								
L'Etete.....	3	4								
McAdam Jet.....	1,217	87		3	6			525	525	
Magog.....		2								
Malone	258	174	1	4	11	14				
Megantic.....	124	15								
Milltown.....	93	46								
Morrisburg	8	1								
Niagara Falls.....	2,272	5,123	5	18	7	100	3	800	500	300
Niagara-on-the-Lake		6								
Point Edward	9	10								
Port Lambton.....	8									
Port Stanley	29	9								
Prescott.....	324	54						710	710	
Richmond Rd.....	14	3								
Rockport	2									
Rouse's Point	427	533	2	6				1,500	1,400	100
St. Agnes.....	118	123					2			
St. Albans.....	959	414		6	2		1	1,050	1,050	
St. Andrews	53	3								
St. John, N.B. (from U.S)	30									
St. Johns, P.Q.		6								
St. Leonards.....	42	3						20		20
St. Regis	5									
St. Stephen.....	150	169		3		14				
Sarnia	1,464	345	1	1		15				
S. Ste. Marie.....	1,045	301		2	2	40	4	350	350	
Sombra	12									
Stanhope.....	24	7								
Toronto.....	35	23	6	36	47	3,919		19,669 73	13,595 73	6,074 00
Upper Mills	5									
Walkerville.....	747	1,351								
Wallaceburg	14									
Windsor	7,118	5,441	10	75	5	419		5,900	4,150	1,750
Wolfe Island.....	3	1								
Yarmouth	188									
Totals	25,754	17,121	44	203	105	4,642	18	38,994 73	29,710 73	9,284 00

The above figures do not include the various classes designated as “non-immigrants”—e.g., tourists and travellers merely passing through Canada to another country, Canadian citizens and persons who have Canadian domicile, etc.

It is impossible to state the numbers of non-immigrants who cross and recross the international boundary; e.g., it is estimated that about 10,000,000 passengers entered Canada at Windsor. There is an accurate record of the number of passengers who enter Canada by the Upper steel arch bridge and the Lower bridge at Niagara Falls. This record shows that 3,307,324 entered Canada by the Upper steel arch bridge and 695,618 by the Lower bridge. These figures convey some idea of

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the inspectional work performed at ports of entry along the international boundary. It will be noted that 10,564 persons were rejected at the ports of Niagara Falls and Windsor. These figures include a considerable number of mechanics, skilled and unskilled labourers who have attempted to enter Canada at these ports for the purpose of seeking work on the Chippawa power canal, which is now under construction. Inspectors at these ports have been particularly vigilant in their administration of the law, inasmuch as large numbers of unemployed have attempted to enter Canada by misrepresentation and by schemes devised to elude inspection.

There has been a considerable increase in the volume of passenger traffic at the ports of Windsor, Bridgeburg, Niagara Falls, Rouse's Point, St. Albans, and McAdam Junction. There has also been a marked increase in automobile traffic, especially at the port of Lacolle, which is situated on the main highway between New York and Montreal, as well as at Rock Island, Armstrong, and Stanhope. Passenger traffic at the summer resorts of Crystal Beach and Erie Beach was also very heavy. During the greater part of the season, vessels left Buffalo every hour to Crystal Beach. These vessels have a capacity of from 2,500 to 3,000 people. A new service was also inaugurated between Cleveland, Ohio, and Port Stanley.

Members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are stationed at various border ports and are co-operating with immigration inspectors, especially in patrol work. In the province of Quebec, inspection is made at certain points along the main highways, but there are numerous crossroads over which automobile traffic can be diverted from the main roads between the boundary and the point of inspection.

OCEAN PORTS

The following passengers arrived at ocean ports: Quebec, 124,030; St. John, 41,040; Halifax, 18,436; Sydney and North Sydney, 13,138; and at United States ports destined to Canada: New York, 10,835; Boston, 743; Philadelphia, 50; and Portland, 20; or a total of 208,292. Of this number, there were 98,060 of the immigrant class, of whom 873 were rejected. The remainder were non-immigrants, i.e., tourists and passengers passing through Canada in transit to some other country.

STATEMENT OF ADMISSIONS, REJECTIONS, APPEALS, ETC.,
AT OCEAN PORTS

Port	Admissions	Rejections	Appeals			Cases Referred to Bd. of Inquiry or Off. in Charge	Investigations	Trans-Atlantic Pass. Vessels Examined	Crew Manifests Submitted
			Sustained	Dismissed	Entry by permit or otherwise				
Halifax.....	10,282	118	.....	185	49	234	9	51	569
St. John.....	16,676	239	52	134	339	794	49	53	465
Quebec.....	65,969	345	.....	163	159	521	40	120	56
New York.....	3,021	169	65	46	36	.....	79	.....	.....
Boston.....	311	.....	6	6	.....	356	356	.....	.....
Sydney and North Sydney.....	901	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	322	.....	671
Philadelphia.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	97,187	873	123	534	583	1,905	855	224	1,761

During the latter part of last summer, the non-continuous journey Order in Council (P.C. 23) was more strictly enforced than formerly at ocean ports. Large numbers of immigrants, especially from Central Europe, were detained and subse

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quently rejected at the port of Quebec. Most of these immigrants appealed against the decision of the Board of Inquiry, but numerous appeals were dismissed. After the appeals had been dismissed many of these immigrants applied for admission to the United States.

The accommodation for detentions at Quebec was entirely inadequate and from time to time many of these immigrants were transferred to Montreal. The Immigration building at Montreal also became crowded, and it was necessary to use for detention purposes Belmont Park building, which had been used as a hospital for soldiers. As a result of the delay on account of the hearing of appeals 212 Canadian-bound passengers and 92 United States-bound passengers were released on cash deposits as shown by the following statements:—

MONIES DEPOSITED IN LIEU OF BONDS

Port	No. of Deports	Total Amount	Amount Forfeited	Amount Refunded	Deducted for Expenses	Amount Pending
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Halifax.....	222	700 00	500 00	200 00		
St. John.....	10	790 00		190 00		600 00
Quebec.....	14	4,600 00		3,706 45	293 55	600 00
Montreal.....	166	20,720 00	4,300 00	8,370 00		8,050 00
Totals.....	212	26,810 00	4,800 00	12,466 45	293 55	9,250 00

MONIES DEPOSITED IN LIEU OF BONDS
ON PERSONS RELEASED PENDING ADMISSION TO UNITED STATES

Port	No. of Deports	Total Amount	Amount Forfeited	Amount Refunded	Pending
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Halifax.....	18	9,000 00	7,000 00	2,000 00	
St. John.....	5	2,500 00	1,000 00	1,500 00	
Quebec.....	2	1,000 00	1,000 00		
Montreal.....	67	33,500 00	23,000 00	10,000 00	500 00
Totals.....	92	46,000 00	32,000 00	13,500 00	500 00

During the winter, the influx of immigrants from Central Europe was greatly reduced as a result of the Order in Council of the 29th of November, 1920 (P.C. 2930), which increased the money qualification in the case of immigrants of the mechanic, artisan, or labourer classes, skilled or unskilled.

In addition, the number of immigrants from Central Europe was further reduced by the preliminary inspection at Antwerp and Havre, where an officer of the department warned the transportation companies against bringing to Canada certain immigrants who were unable to comply with the provisions of the Immigration Act. The officer who conducted the preliminary inspection at Antwerp and Havre forwarded lists to the agent at the port of entry showing the names of immigrants whose embarkation had been refused by the transportation companies.

ADMINISTRATIVE FINES

Monies were collected from transportation companies to cover 107 administrative fines, the total amount being \$13,850. Of this amount the fines assessed amount to \$6,375, while \$2,350 have been refunded and cases involving the sum of \$5,125 are still pending.

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STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE FINES

Port	Cause	No.	Amount Collected	Assessed	Refunded	Pending
Halifax.....	Mentally defective.....	4	\$ 275 00	\$ 200 00	\$ 25 00	\$ 50 00
	Physically defective.....	5	125 00	25 00	75 00	25 00
	Contagious or loathsome disease	1	200 00	.....	200 00	.....
St. John.....	Mentally defective.....	13	2,600 00	800 00	600 00	1,200 00
	Physically defective.....	4	100 00	.....	75 00	25 00
	Contagious or loathsome disease	14	2,600 00	600 00	400 00	1,600 00
Quebec.....	Mentally defective.....	9	1,450 00	800 00	50 00	600 00
	Physically defective.....	27	675 00	150 00	300 00	225 00
	Contagious or loathsome disease	27	5,400 00	3,600 00	600 00	1,200 00
Montreal.....	Mentally defective.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Physically defective.....	1	25,00	.....	25,00	.....
	Contagious or loathsome disease	2	400 00	200 00	.....	200 00
	Totals.....	107	13,850 00	6,375 00	2,350 00	5,125 00

HABEAS CORPUS

Habeas corpus proceedings were instituted in two cases at Halifax and one case at St. John. In two cases the immigrants were released and in one case the immigrant was deported. In one case the court decided that the order for deportation was defective inasmuch as the order did not state in full the reasons for rejection and in the other case it was held that no jurisdiction was shown on the face of the order for deportation, the order being simply signed, "Officer in charge," and nothing on the face of the document itself to show that there was any board of inquiry in Halifax or at a neighbouring port.

DEPORTATIONS

The following statement shows the number of persons deported for causes subsequent to entry and the statutory causes for deportation:—

DEPORTATION, BY CAUSES, FROM EASTERN DISTRICT, FOR FISCAL YEAR, 1920-21

	To United States	To Other Countries
Accompanying.. . . .	8	18
Ascites.. . . .	..	1
Asthma.. . . .	..	1
Blindness.. . . .	..	1
Criminality.. . . .	192	60
Deaf and dumb.. . . .	1	..
Desertion.. . . .	1	3
Drug habit.. . . .	15	..
Epilepsy.. . . .	..	5
Heart disease.. . . .	..	1
Idiocy.. . . .	..	1
Immorality.. . . .	9	17
Insanity.. . . .	12	39
Mentally weak.. . . .	..	5
Neuritis.. . . .	..	1
Prostitution.. . . .	2	..
Public charges.. . . .	29	133
Tuberculosis..	6
Vagrancy.. . . .	29	4
Totals.. . . .	298	296

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INVESTIGATIONS

Investigations are conducted by agents or inspectors in charge and also by three investigating officers, e.g., the agent in Toronto made 3,919 investigations. Some idea of the volume of the business transacted in the Toronto office may be obtained from the volume of correspondence. The number of letters received was 8,743 and the number of letters mailed was 14,159. The investigating officer for the province of Ontario conducted 171 investigations and heard 164 cases. The investigating officer for the Maritime Provinces conducted 63 investigations, heard 6 cases and visited the homes of 60 British immigrant children. Investigating officers visit penal institutions where cases are heard and investigations made by order issued by the minister under section 42 of the Immigration Act. In addition to criminal cases these investigations cover all causes for deportation subsequent to entry. Investigations are also made regarding the entry of persons who make application for naturalization, settlement arrangements in connection with applications of persons in Canada who desire the entry of their relatives or friends and also cover a variety of other miscellaneous subjects.

MANIFESTS

The department has decided to discontinue the large manifest and to examine passengers from form 30A. The purser will deliver the original form to the passengers before they disembark and passengers will hand form 30A to the examining officer on the line of inspection. The passengers of several vessels have already been examined under the new system which has at least one advantage, viz., the form shows the medical examiner what replies were made by passengers to questions touching mental and physical conditions. The new system commenced shortly after the opening of navigation at Quebec. Time and experience will show whether there is any improvement in the new method.

BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT

Quebec.—Arrangements have been made to again use Savard Park hospital so that more accommodation will be available in the Immigration building at Quebec for civil detentions. Separate accommodation is also being provided for British and foreign immigrants.

St. John.—As a result of the number of immigrants who were detained at St. John immediate steps were taken to increase the accommodation at West St. John. An additional structure was erected over the new baggage shed to accommodate civil detentions and the old detention building was equipped as a hospital for medical detentions.